

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy
Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

VOLUME XI,

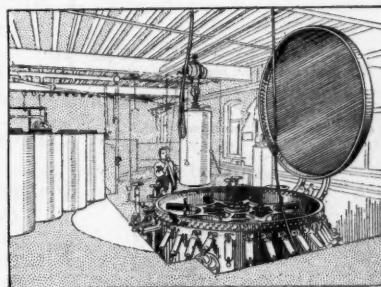
NEW YORK, OCTOBER 18, 1922

No. 16



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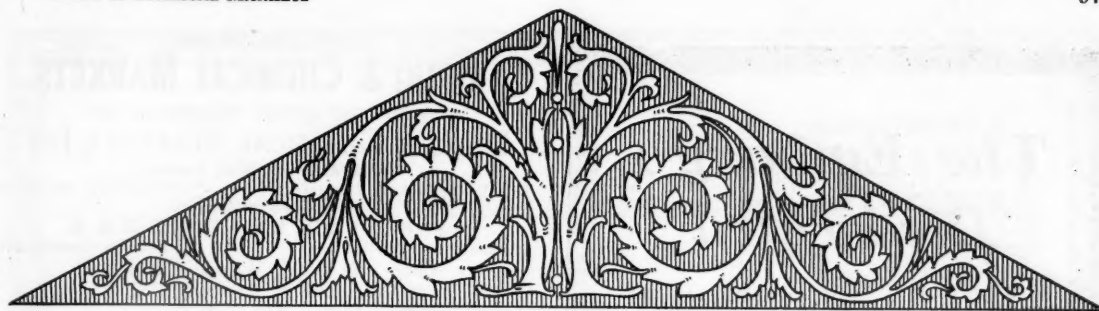
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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, INC.

WILLIAMS HAYNES, President
IRA P. MACNAIR, Secretary F. F. BURGIN, Treasurer
Publication Office
3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.
Telephone 0440 Barclay Cable Chemmarket
Home Life Bldg., Washington, D. C.
80 Fenchurch st., London, E. C. 3.
19 Rue Auber, Paris
40 Gr-Burstah, Hamburg
18 Yamashita-cho Kyobashi-Ku, Tokyo

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico \$4.00 a year; Foreign \$5.00 a year, payable in advance. Current Copies, 10 cents. Back Copies, 25 cents. A Binder for this Journal @ \$1.00 Postpaid.

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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 16

[OCTOBER 18, 1922]

REGULATED TO DEATH

More trouble seems to be brewing for the industrial users of alcohol. On all sides and from many sources not to be questioned there come reports of activity in the Prohibition Commissioner's office and promises of additional and more drastic regulations.

It has long been the openly acknowledged policy of the dry enforcement forces to compel, in every possible case, the use of denatured instead of grain alcohol. To this end licenses have been revoked, permits have been refused, and many denaturing formulae have been sanctioned. These efforts—many of them have inflicted hardships on honest users of alcohol for legitimate industrial purposes—have been much more successful, than the efforts to stop illegal sales of taboo beverages. Many of the newer denaturing formulas have been open temptations to the re-distiller for the bootlegging trade. Without mentioning any numbers, it is no secret that two formulas are "bootlegger's specials," and this situation having attracted the attention of Commissioner Haynes and his officers, they are, so we hear, drafting regulations that will place virtually the same restrictions upon denatured as upon pure alcohol and call for the same costly record keeping.

The warning recently sounded by the attorney of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association that all honest users of alcohol in any form and for any legitimate manufacturing purpose must be scrupulously careful to keep their every act above suspicion and to have their records in perfect order is timely. The Enforcement offices are constantly improving their organization and extending their inspection activities. The "lock and key" section of the denatured regulations is the subject of inquiry now, and there have been many inspections of plants recently to see that proper storage facilities, under the law's definition, are being used.

This new attention to denatured alcohol is full of meaning. If the Prohibitionists can first force the vast majority of alcohol users to use some denatured formula, and then regulate the denatured alcohol out of practical manufacturing use they will have gloriously triumphed over honest business and turned that clause of the constitutional amendment which promises help to the legitimate industrial user of alcohol into a mockery.

HOW ABOUT ARSENIC SUPPLIES?

The arsenic situation recalls a prophecy in an article published in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

on March 29. Prophecy always involves an element of risk, but the prediction of a shortage has come true and now arsenic supplies are extremely scarce and the price is going up almost daily. Many consumers bought stocks at the time, but others, who stayed out of the market to await action on the tariff bill, found that the price of arsenic instead of going down on free entry, advanced at an astonishing rate. Many of the last-minute buyers now find themselves uncovered for the coming season and the price rising to prohibitive heights.

The outlook for the future is problematic. The normal world production of white arsenic is about 30,000 tons and the consumption in this country is estimated at 16,000 tons. About 80 per cent of this 16,000 tons is used in the manufacture of insecticides and 20 per cent in the glass industry. With the increasing use of calcium arsenate in combating the cotton boll weevil, and other crop destroying insects, it is evident that new and cheaper sources of arsenic must be developed.

COMMERCE AS A PEACE MAKER

The latest developments in the reparation problem have had a soothing effect on the recent feverishness in German trade and industry. The settlement arrived at between the German and Belgian Governments in regard to the reparation payments has reduced the fluctuations in the exchange value of the mark, and the agreements concluded between German and French concerns for the supply of building materials are also signs of a better understanding between Germany and its western neighbors. The agreement between the Marquis de Lubersac and Herr Stinnes was the first to be concluded, but it has recently been followed by several others of a similar nature which provide for the supply of material for the rebuilding of the villages in the devastated area of France.

When the Stinnes-Lubersac agreement was concluded it was feared here that it would give the Stinnes concern a monopoly of the reparation supplies, but the new contracts dispel any apprehension in this respect. Stinnes declared that he intended to form, together with the Federal Association of German Industries, an impartial organization for the distribution of the orders to different firms. One of the contracts has just been concluded between a French syndicate and the Lehrer v. Siemens company for the supply of building material and for the joint erection of buildings in the devastated area. The Lehrer v. Siemens concern will supply all the materials for the buildings which the French syndicate is commissioned to

erect in the devastated area. The German company is connected with about forty firms producing building materials and takes over all the administrative work on the German side in accordance with the Gillet agreement. The French syndicate forms a special company for the same purpose on the French side. All the buildings which the syndicate has on order, will be conjointly erected by the French, the German, and another international group of contractors with whom negotiations are taking place.

It is a hopeful sign that the French Ministry for the devastated areas has agreed to the employment of German and international labor up to fifty per cent of the whole number of workmen employed. For the work already started, 150,000 men will be needed. The saying that work is the salvation of the world is here well illustrated. The agreement for the rehabilitation of the devastated districts in France has done more than anything else to relieve the strained relations between the recent combatants. Trade will soon efface any remaining traces of hostility, and conditions in all Europe will improve when commerce flows again in regular channels.

When the chemical boom began with the opening of hostilities in Europe in 1914 irresponsible brokers crowded into the trade and shipped spurious chemicals and drugs to Europe and South America and were able to carry on their swindling operations for some time owing to war conditions. Now that foreign trade is improving, the same class of unscrupulous operators has begun work again in the export field, and Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has sent out a warning against these undesirables. He urges a real old-fashioned house cleaning. Why not deport them and let their foreign victims deal with them? Sing Sing is so near New York, that they always come back after a short term.

What has become of the Equinoctial storm that formerly swept north from the West Indies about Sept. 21 to 24? We used to believe that it frightened away the delicate blond-haired beauty who impersonates Summer on the calendars, and brought the rugged, snow capped old man who poses for Winter pictures. We insisted upon having a "line gale" every year in spite of the protests of the scientists who said there was no such thing, but this year the meteorologists are gloating over the fact that no storm has arrived that by any possibility could be called an Equinoctial tempest. Don't hold back your orders or shipments any longer, for the time has passed.

How the success of one industry builds up others is illustrated by the demand for shellac in the phonograph industry and for electrical insulation purposes. America leads in the manufacture of records and in the development of electric power, and India finds her best market for shellac in this country. While we are listening to the operatic

stars whose voices now are heard around the world, speeding on electric trains, or watching the searchlights flashing in the heavens, the natives of India are hustling to gather the resinous incrustations made on the trees by the little insect which deposits lac from which the shellac is made. So industries grow the world over.

The American Gas Association will discuss "Hot Water Service and the Bath-a-Day Movement" at the annual convention at Atlantic City. If Napoleon were alive he would certainly oppose the plan. He called gas manufacturing "a big folly." Even Sir Walter Scott declared it to be "a pestilential innovation." Nowadays the slogan is "A Bath a Day Keeps the Doctor Away."

October 14th has been set as the national, annual "Candy Day." If we rolled liver pills or pressed castor beans for a living we should certainly reserve October 15th for our own.

Many Men: Many Minds

Resolve is what makes a man manliest.—Ike Marvel.

Diseases desperate grown
By desperate appliance are relieved,
Or not at all.—Shakespeare in "Hamlet."

Why seek the gold of the Lusitania when coal may be salvaged from wrecks off Point Judith?—"Boston Transcript."

There is something stirring in the headline "Famous War Charger Dead"—but it was a horse, not a profiteer.—"Financial America."

"The Eighteenth Amendment is being enforced," said Senator Stanley in a recent address at Cincinnati, "at the expense of the rest of the Constitution." That's nice, because misery loves company and we had gathered it was being enforced at the expense of the chemical industry.

Our conclusion is that we are definitely entering a constructive period of increased commercial activity which should slowly develop into prosperity. There is, however, no reason to expect in the immediate future a degree of activity comparable to the boom period of 1919 and the first half of 1920.—Chemical National Bank of New York.

"The labor unions cry to heaven that they have the right to organize. No one denies it," says President Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Co., "but let them in the exercise of the right assume the responsibilities it entails. If they claim the latitude and advantages, let them also share the restrictions and burdens of organizations of capital."

Recent reports received by the National Association of Manufacturers on the employment outlook for the fall and winter show that practically every large industrial district in the country was, and undoubtedly still is, planning to make considerable extensions of its forces in the fall that would put hundreds of thousands of men back to work and add several billions of dollars to the payrolls of the country.—Industrial Digest.

The Elusive Alcohol Permit

How Legitimate American Business, Big and Little, Waits Six Months to Two Years for a Few Gallons of Alcohol

THAT bootleggers can secure alcohol easily while legitimate industrial enterprises are continually hampered by red tape and official indifference, is not a new complaint. Ever since the Volstead Act went into effect several years ago, the complaints of American business—that portion which labors under the misfortune of having to use alcohol—against the unjust enforcement of the law, have received little or no consideration at the hands of prohibition officials. Permit refusals have been frequent and appeals from the denials have usually run into a stone-wall of bureaucracy. Delays of six months to two years in the issuance of permits for three or four barrels of alcohol to million dollar concerns, have been common. The small consumer has been so severely handicapped that heavy loss and practical withdrawal from business have been forced upon him in many cases.

The unenviable position of the alcohol consumer has come to be taken almost for granted. If alcohol is used—oh, well—a wink and a smile, and the general conclusion is that the user must be a bootlegger. What is the use of alcohol, if not to drink, has apparently been the guiding rule of the prohibition authorities in issuing permits, according to the average consumer. Each application for a permit means immediate condemnation as a bootlegger and treatment accordingly, if actions of the past are a criterion. Legitimate consumers have complained repeatedly that they are treated like lawbreakers. The more or less recent indications that official Washington had changed somewhat toward industrial alcohol and intended to place the supervision of this important branch of industry in the hands of scientific men instead of professional reformers and detectives, was evidently a false alarm. When all has been said and done, the same old immovable stone-wall still seems to stand in the same place. Consumers are still running into the same unjust obstacles and cannot get sufficient alcohol for legitimate needs, they say.

Although the industrial press has given the matter much attention, it has been for the New York Evening Post in a series of three articles by Harold A. Littledale, to bring out a number of specific instances of glaring irregularity, amounting to an actual violating of the prohibition law, in the issuance and refusal to issue alcohol permits. In bringing out the cases of the United Retail Candy Stores and the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, both million dollar companies obviously beyond the pale of bootlegging, Mr. Littledale has developed an unusually strong case against the present method of enforcing the Volstead Act. If these

How American business, big and little, waits six months to two years to secure a few gallons of alcohol, while legitimate demands on the Prohibition Office are treated like the ruse of a bootlegger, was recently exposed in the "New York Evening Post" in a series of three articles written by Harold A. Littledale. Firms like the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and the United Retail Candy Stores, as well as numerous smaller companies, found themselves placed in the bootlegger class automatically with the filing of their permits.

On the the other hand, Mr. Littledale points out that sometimes signed blank permits have found their way into hands other than legitimate. Why the difference? Anybody but the feeble-minded can readily guess.

The "star-chamber" methods in the cases given herewith reveal that the "same old methods" of alcohol restriction still emanate from behind the "same old stonewall of bureaucracy." Will it go on forever?

big concerns have been unable to make an impression on the prohibition authorities, the status of thousands of smaller manufacturers needing alcohol, can well be imagined.

"It took the United Retail Candy Stores sixteen months to get a permit to use alcohol, yet that firm is not bootlegging," according to Mr. Littledale. "Nor is that an exception. It takes others just as long. Some overcome the delay, but small manufacturers of flavoring extracts and the like have been put out of business or have suffered losses that to them have been almost ruinous. Hospitals have been handicapped. Chemists have had all they could do to stay in business. And it is all because "sleuths," instead of technicians, decide whether legitimate users shall have any alcohol at all. These sleuths, of course, believe everybody is bootlegging."

"The real 'bootlegger,' because he is unscrupulous, can get alcohol. The "Evening Post" prints today an official application permit, signed

in blank, and alongside it a legitimate application that was denied.

"Now, not all alcohol is 'booze.' Nor is all alcohol prohibited either under the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act. The amendment prohibits alcohol 'for beverage purposes'; the act goes further and, while prohibiting it for beverage purposes, specifically provides that alcohol for industrial needs shall be encouraged and its use promoted.

"Thus, while the law prohibits beverage alcohol, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes, it protects non-beverage alcohol and seeks to place it on a high, scientific plane. It is because legitimate users believe that has not been done that these articles are written. If this is so, it is a serious matter, for it is just as much the duty of the Government officials to promote the one as it is their duty to prohibit the other. The law says so and those who do not obey it violate the law."

United Treated Like Bootleggers

"It seems incredible that the United Retail Candy Stores would be treated as if it was a 'bootlegging gang,' but such was the case, and here are the facts:

"Back in March, 1921, a few months after the United Retail Candy Stores were organized, application was made for a permit to use alcohol. Down in Florida a man had made an extract that he called 'Nectar Flavor' and the United Retail Candy Stores wanted to make up some of this. For that purpose they had to have alcohol. Furthermore, under the pure food law they had to test the materials they used to make sure that

only pure candy was sold, and for that purpose they needed alcohol too, for in the analytical laboratory alcohol is an essential."

"The application had to be accompanied by a bond. The firm asked for only fifteen gallons a quarter, but a \$2,000 bond was required. This was filed with the local prohibition office."

"In course of time inspections were made by the prohibition sleuths. They could not say that the big, six-story factory over in Long Island City looked like the nest of a gang of bootleggers, but they did find that one of the papers submitted gave the address as Harris and Ely avenues, and another gave it as 202 Harris avenue. It did not matter that both were on the same spot; here was a horrible plot and back all the papers went and more and more inspections were made. The upshot of it all was that the application was not approved by the local office until October!"

"After much unanswered correspondence with prohibition officials, Mr. Littledale stated, the company 'began corresponding with Washington direct. They wrote on April 11, April 17 and May 24. They were at first told that the papers had all been lost and then that as there was no record of them having a permit, would they not be so good as to fill out the inclosed forms and file a \$2,000 bond. Those were the same forms they had filled out back in March, 1921, and that was the same bond that had been filed at that time!"

The Case of the Standard Oil Co.

The case of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey with a delay of two weeks to secure five gallons of alcohol, would be ludicrous were it not for the seriousness of handicapping a legitimate business. "On Aug. 8, the Standard Oil Co., New Jersey, applied for 5 gal. of alcohol. It had a basic permit. It had withdrawn alcohol before. The uses to which the alcohol was put were well known. It wanted this small amount in its Eagle Works in Jersey City. That application, efficiently handled, should have been filled in two or three days. As it was, weeks went by. It was not shipped until September 26. And that is not exceptional. That is usual."

"While alcohol is used for heat, light and power, goes into the manufacture of such things as polishes, lacquers, flavoring extracts, and must be kept in the hospital and in the chemical laboratory, all who have use for it are looked upon as probable 'bootleggers,' and such stringent regulations are imposed that it is only with a struggle against red tape that they can get it at all.

For example, consider the regulations that surround a 'permit to use.' First of all an application has to be filed with the local Prohibition Director. This application has to be accompanied by a bond, and in these days collateral is usually required for the bond. After the application has been filed the Prohibition Bureau sends an inspector to look over the premises, get samples of the product to be manufactured and specimens of the labels and the advertising matter. As this inspector is simply a sleuth, with no knowledge of chemistry, his questions are usually directed to finding out how many times the officers of the company have been in jail. If the inspector makes a favorable report the application is approved locally and sent to Washington for action, because the bureau is all centralized there and the local director has virtually no authority. In Washington some one else acts on the approval of the director who forwarded the application and then the permit is issued."

Difficulties of Small Manufacturers

"Now if it takes the United Retail Candy Stores six-

teen months to get a basis permit and the Standard Oil Company two months to withdraw five gallons of alcohol, what happens to the small but none-the-less legitimate concern? Well, let us consider the case of Frederick C. Moller, who is in his seventies.

For forty years Moller has been in the business of making flavoring extracts. For forty years he has bought all his alcohol from one firm. That firm is James A. Webb & Son of 27 William street, a distributing agent of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company, which is capitalized at millions and has some fifteen manufacturing plants. One of the officials of James A. Webb & Son has known Moller personally for thirty-three years. In all that time it is he who has supplied Moller with the alcohol he uses in manufacturing his flavors at 1160 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. And Moller has all his receipts from 1882 to show for it.

When prohibition came along Moller applied for a basic permit. The bureau investigated him. They examined his books, and they looked up James A. Webb & Son. They found that for three years prior to July 1, 1919, Moller had used 2,090 proof gallons of alcohol annually. That proved that he needed it in his business, and they gave him a permit.

Moller began to withdraw alcohol on that permit. Sometimes it took him months to get it, sometimes only a few weeks. Either way was risky, because when Moller bought some vanilla beans for his extracts he had to have alcohol right then and there to use. Otherwise the vanilla beans spoiled. And as they are selling now for \$12 a pound, you can see that the loss might run into the thousands and Moller be wiped out because Government red tape held up his alcohol. In fact, Moller once did lose \$3,000 in just that way.

And then he heard that to meet just such emergencies the bureau had authorized "floating permits." Under these 'floating permits' a man might withdraw all at once the amount of alcohol to which he was entitled for ninety days. On October 30, 1921, Moller applied for a "floating permit" for 476 proof gallons. That was a moderate amount, aggregating only 1,904 proof gallons a year, whereas before July 1, 1919, he had been using an average of 2,090 proof gallons annually.

On May 5, 1922, six months after Moller applied for that ninety-day permit—six months, mind you—two inspectors came to his place of business. He showed them his goods, his plant, his receipts that went back to 1882, when he began business. They made a favorable report and Moller saw that report. But still his permit did not come. Moller inquired about it. On June 6 two more inspectors came. Moller was out at the time and they left. Three months later, on September 6, two more inspectors arrived, different ones each time. They thought the copper containers in Moller's factory were "stills." They wouldn't listen to Moller. He said to open them just then would mean that his extracts would spoil. That convinced them that Moller was a "bootlegger" and they would wait no longer, would look at none of his books, and they left after finding out from Moller's bookkeeper that she did not know why Moller needed a "floating permit." That convinced them that Moller was a "bootlegger."

On September 25 last, exactly eleven months after Moller had applied for that ninety-day emergency permit, the Prohibition Bureau denied his application.

"This application is disapproved," they write, "for the reason that inspectors from this office rendered an adverse report." And the signature was that of Ralph A. Day, Prohibition Director here."

Why America Is the Best Shellac Market

British India Product Necessary in the Manufacture of Phonograph Records and for Electrical Insulation Purposes

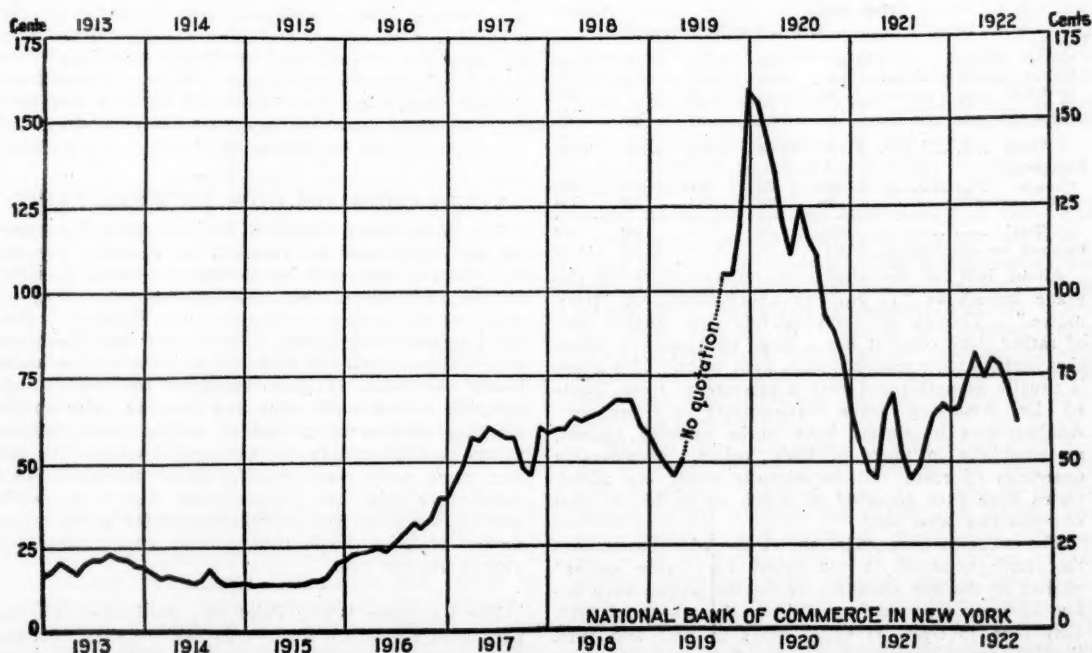
THE United States takes the bulk of the British India output of shellac followed in turn by the United Kingdom and Germany. France and Japan are also important users though their consumption is relatively small. Last year the United States took two-thirds of the exports of shellac from India, the United Kingdom one-fifth and Germany one-twenty-fifth, all other countries combined accounting for only one-tenth of the total, says a report issued by the National Bank of Commerce in New York. The chief American use for shellac is in the manufacture of phonograph records, though important quantities are consumed in electrical insulation, where shellac is used not only as a cement and insulating varnish, but also as a plastic for switch button bases and telephone apparatus. It serves, moreover, as a stiffening for hats and crape and as a glaze finish for playing cards and candies. Shellac also enters into the manufacture of shoe dressings, imitation ivory, oilcloth, buttons, sealing wax, emery wheels and explosives.

Shellac is derived from lac, a resinous incrustation produced on certain trees in India, Indo-China and Siam by the lac insect. The incrustated twigs are known as stick lac. When crushed, this lac becomes seed lac or grain lac, so called because of its resemblance to seeds or grain. Melted and dried in shell-like flakes

it becomes shellac. When formed into the round flat shape of a button or the elongated oval shape of a tongue the lac is known respectively as button and tongue lac. These two forms, though they can be made from any grade of stick lac, are usually made from medium to good grades. Garnet lac, another form in which lac is marketed, is dark red lac melted into thin slab form, but not reduced to flakes.

The exports of all forms of lac resin from India, Indo-China and Siam average annually about 44,600,000 pounds, of which India furnishes 41,800,000 pounds and the other two countries 1,400,000 each. India's position is even more predominant than these figures indicate, however, because much of the lac exported from Indo-China and Siam is stick lac, while that from India is mostly clean lac resin in the form of shellac, button lac or seed lac. In the last three years shellac has comprised, on the average, 89 per cent of the lac exported from India, button lac 3 per cent, seed lac and stick lac combined have comprised 1 per cent and other kinds, including garnet lac, waste lac, etc., 7 per cent.

Table A shows by countries of destination the average quantities of shellac exported by sea from British India in the five pre-war years 1909-10 to 1913-14 and the amounts exported in each of the last three years.



Price of Shellac, Grade T. N. (Truly Native), per Pound at New York on the First Saturday of Each Month from January 1913 to September 1922

Practically all of the exports were shipped from Calcutta.

Table A—Exports of Shellac by Sea from British India by Fiscal Years Beginning April 1.

Country	1909-13 (5-yr. aver.)	1919	1920	1921
	(in thousands of pounds)			
United States	18,405	25,369	23,136	28,256
United Kingdom	8,895	10,471	5,290	8,844
Germany	6,732	33	244	1,538
France	2,059	570	404	938
Netherlands	1,126	58	28	....
Austria-Hungary	1,064	....	6	....
Japan	349	343	716	1,209
Philippine Islands	27	270	150	....
Other countries	1,203	850	1,415	1,720
Total	39,910	37,964	31,389	42,534

Before the war 46 per cent of the shellac exports from British India were shipped to the United States, 22 per cent to the United Kingdom and 17 per cent to Germany. By 1921 American purchases had increased to 66 per cent of the total and German imports had declined to 4 per cent, while British takings remained about the same. The gain on the part of the United States was due to increased consumption, since the amounts retained for consumption in the United States increased from a pre-war average of 19,971,000 pounds to 26,889,000 pounds in 1921.

Details as to where the United States obtains its shellac are shown in Table B, which shows by countries the quantities of shellac imported in the five fiscal years from July 1, 1909 to June 30, 1914; in the calendar years 1919, 1920 and 1921; and in the first six months of 1922. In addition the re-exports and amounts retained for consumption are shown for the same periods. It is to be noted that the principal shipments besides those directly from India were re-exports from non-producing countries which derive their chief supplies from India.

Table B—United States Foreign Trade in Shellac

Country	1910-14 (5-yr. aver.)	1919	1920	1921	1922 (6 mos.)
	(in thousands of pounds)				
Imports					
British India	20,041	19,650	25,413	25,556	12,806
United Kingdom	304	3,891	2,445	1,857	1,486
Germany	80	....	3	1	213
Japan .....	....	480	80	....	....
Other countries.....	30	405	646	427	33
Total	20,455	24,426	28,587	27,841	14,538
Reexports					
Canada	448	198	354	250	423
Other countries.....	36	100	224	702	84
Total	484	298	578	952	507
Retained for consumption.	19,971	24,128	28,009	26,889	14,029

About half of the shellac manufactured is of the grade known as "T. N.," an abbreviation for "truly native." Though of comparatively low quality and of rather dark color it has a large consumption where cheapness is more essential than light color. This grade is usually manufactured with a mixture of rosin, limited by American trade requirements to 3 per cent. Adulterations to shellac have to be guarded against, as, especially in times of high prices, considerable quantities of rosin and occasionally sugar are added. Cases have been reported in which up to 50 per cent of rosin had been used.

The accompanying chart shows the wide fluctuations that have occurred in the prices for "truly native" shellac in the last decade. While the prices were below 25 cents a pound from 1913 to the middle of 1916, they rose to from 50 to 70 cents in 1917 and 1918. Special uses in the manufacture of shells and explosives accounted for a considerable consumption but peak prices were not reached until after the war. A record high of \$1.60 a pound was reached in January 1920,

brought about partially by a failure of supply because native unrest in India interrupted the gathering and shipment of lac, but made possible no doubt by the post-war industrial boom. From the high, the price has receded to present levels which are, nevertheless, from three to four times those of the 1913-16 period.

CHEMICAL COURSES FOR SALESMEN

The monthly meeting of the New York Chapter of the National Association of Chemical Salesmen, held Friday evening, Oct. 13, in the Tower Room of the College of the City of New York, was attended by fifty members and guests. Chairman R. E. Dorland introduced Fred B. Robinson, dean of the College of Business and Civic Administration, who expressed the wish that the meeting would be the beginning of closer relationship between the business and scientific departments of chemistry.

Fred Signer, of the Butterworth-Judson Co. outlined the tentative plans for future meetings. At the November meeting Dr. Charles H. Herty will speak on dyestuffs. At later meetings alkalis, mineral acids, synthetic aromatics and pharmaceuticals will be the subjects discussed.

Election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Chairman, John H. Chew, sales manager of the Warner Chemical Co.; secretary, D. H. Killeffer, associate editor of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry"; treasurer, George Ashworth, of the Dow Chemical Co.

The members adjourned to the lecture room of the Chemical building where they were shown a series of interesting experiments with liquid air under the direction of Dr. Breithut, formerly of the Calco Co. Dr. Breithut then explained the plan for a popular course in chemistry for the salesmen. The course will include ten lectures with experiments and discussion of the principles of chemistry, beginning the first of the year, the meetings will be held on Friday evenings. The cost will be \$10 for the course to cover incidental expenses. The class will be limited to fifty members. Dr. Breithut's plan was enthusiastically received and a preliminary call resulted in 35 pledges for the course.

TELLS CHEMISTS HOW TO MAKE PAINT

The New Jersey Chemical Society's first Fall meeting at Achtel-Stettens, Newark, on Monday evening, Oct. 9, was addressed by Professor Eugene C. Bingham of Lafayette College, who gave an interesting address on the subject of "Fluidity and Plasticity," dealing primarily with paints. The lecture was illustrated with a large number of diagrams and charts on a blackboard. Professor Bingham explained the practical application of the yield value and mobility value to the working consistency of paints, setting forth that all paints have practically the same yield value. He said that many paint manufacturers knew how to make a satisfactory paint but did not know why it was satisfactory, nor were they informed as to the inherent properties of paint which caused it to give reliable service in regular use.

The Baltimore Water Paint Co., Baltimore, Md., has purchased a plant on Eastern avenue, between 11th and 12th streets in that city. The factory formerly belonged to the Crown Cork & Seal Co., and cost its new owners about \$25,000. The new plant will be occupied by the first of December.

Business Brevities

Clarence Morgan & Co., 355 W. Ontario street, Chicago, have mailed the first issue of a price list they intend to furnish to their trade every month.

The manager of T. Fujisawa & Co., 21 Park Row, New York, will discontinue the New York office on Oct. 31, under instructions from the home office at Osaka, Japan.

The radium factory which is being built at Campine, Belgium, is almost completed, and it is expected that the first supply of radium from minerals obtained from Katanga will be produced this year.

The Manatee County Fertilizer Co., Bradentown, Fla., has awarded a contract for the construction of a new plant 61x108 feet. The plant will have an initial output of approximately 100 tons of commercial fertilizer.

F. J. Mingst has been appointed manager of sales of Eugene Suter & Co., Inc. He was connected with the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. for 17 years, latterly in the capacity of branch manager at Akron, Ohio, and Philadelphia.

Frank Z. Woods of Chicago, representing several chemical makers in that territory, continued west after attending the recent N. W. D. A. convention in Colorado Springs and will spend two months on a vacation in California.

The Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa., will begin the construction at once of a cement mill costing approximately \$2,500,000 with a minimum capacity of 1,000,000 barrels per annum in Tarrant City, on the outskirts of Birmingham, Ala.

The Pacific Wasserman Laboratories, Inc., has been incorporated at San Francisco with a capital stock of \$300,000 to carry on a business that is already established. The incorporators are: Samuel Levin, George Gillman, C. A. Miller, Charles Orpin.

William Cooper & Nephews, manufacturing chemists, 152 W. Huron street, Chicago, has opened a New York office in the Bank of America Building, 21 E. 40th street. Hartford E. Stenerson is in charge. The company has been known in the trade for 80 years. The chemical department is managed by W. C. Wetmore.

Sales of explosives in the United States during August for domestic consumption amounted to 603,842 kegs of black powder, 3,280,800 pounds of permissibles, and 18,114,953 pounds of other high explosives. These figures are based upon manufacturers' reports to the Federal Bureau of Mines and represent about nine-tenths of the explosives industry.

C. R. DeLong, chief of the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, has been asked to return to the United States Tariff Commission from which department he was originally drafted by the Secretary of Commerce to organize the chemical division. While the matter has not yet been definitely settled a communication has been officially sent to Secretary Hoover by the Tariff Commission asking that Mr. DeLong be allowed to return to the commission.

LOW CHEMICAL COSTS ABROAD MAY NULLIFY NEW TARIFF RATES

Competition on Synthetics Will Be Ruinous, Says August Kochs, After Two Months in Europe Studying Trade Conditions—Head of Victor Chemical Works Tell of Wage Differences and Exchange Difficulties

(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Low labor costs, helped by depreciated exchange and the resolution of German workmen to save themselves and their country through hard labor and close living, give the German chemical industry an advantage that in many instances is not offset by the rates of the Fordney-McCumber tariff. This is the opinion of August Kochs, president of the Victor Chemical Works of this city, who has just returned after a two months business and pleasure trip to Europe.

As active head of one of the largest producers of phosphates, Epsom salts, oxalic and formic acids, Mr. Kochs' opinion is of special value, showing as it does the experienced judgment of a chemical manufacturer whose plant and products are not parts of the war-born section of the industry.

"My great regret," he said to the representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, "is that I did not go abroad three months earlier. Then I could have sent back some facts on the German chemical maker's labor cost that would have been useful in writing the chemical tariff rates.

"The big, outstanding fact in the German chemical situation is that employers and workmen are in accord. Both have their associations, and their representatives meet frequently and frankly discuss the business situation. Both groups are apparently convinced that their common salvation lies in hard work and close living. Even the office workers are in this benevolent conspiracy for the common good, and are all organized into six different groups, ranging from beginners to the buyers, correspondents able to handle their own mail in two or three languages, and plant foremen. You can get a good idea of wage scales when I tell you members of the highest groups are paid (according to the scale in effect in September) a salary equal to \$18.00 a month in dollars."

Mr. Kochs has brought back several of these trade classifications and wage scales in different industries.

"Of course," he continued, "the manufacturers welcome any and every depreciation of the mark. It increases their competitive advantages with the rest of the world, and all the world is in Germany buying goods. The result is an actual shortage, although German plants in all lines are working. Most are operating on an eight-hour day; but the workers are giving eight hours honest labor.

"Against these advantages, it must be realized there are handicaps. The moral fibre of the people has been loosened. Business integrity is not so high as formerly. All are now speculators and spenders; because with the mark constantly depreciating they turn every bit of money into food or securities, or real estate. They call these tangible goods "gold value," and a favorite purchase is the common stock of any good manufacturing company. Even when these stocks sell as high as 1,000 and the dividend rates are only 12 to 15 per cent on the par of 100, these are favorite buys. No one dares forecast the financial future. One favorite solution seems to be the establishment of a

thousand mark unit as Portugal uses the milreis. This would, of course, be only a bigger opportunity for deflation, unless the policy of the present government is changed."

Questioned about the political situation Mr. Kochs said that both praise and blame were heaped on the government. "There are sure to be disturbances and probably there will be food riots this winter," he added, "and the present government may be overthrown; but there is small chance for either the Kaiser or the Reds. Neither is very popular with the vast majority."

It is in the general field of the organic chemicals that Mr. Kochs believes the new tariff does not afford adequate protection. Synthetic acids, like formic and oxalic; the flavoring, perfume, photographic and medicinal chemicals, he regards in this class.

GERMANS COULD RUIN BRITISH INDUSTRY

(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

London, Oct. 18.—The British Chemical Trade Association suggests that after consumers have had ten days in which to secure supplies from new consignments of reparation dyes now handled by British Dyestuffs, Ltd., all that remains should be available for purchase by recognized merchants. The association contends that these merchants should be allowed a discount of 10 per cent from the prices charged to consumers when buying direct from the Government agency.

In reply to this suggestion, the Board of Trade states that the matter of a discount to merchants is still under consideration. A concession already made is the discontinuance of the 1 per cent commission which was formerly charged by the Central Importing Agency. Prices will now be quoted "free delivered to purchasers."

H. Sutcliffe Smith told the British Color Users' Association that on the basis of output of German dyestuffs, exclusive of intermediates, during the first four months of the current year, Great Britain was entitled to 450 tons per month, but during the quarter ended June 30 only 200 tons were ordered. Mr. Smith thought that if the Dyestuffs Act was withdrawn at the present time, the German Dye Cartel could very easily smash the British industry.

Speaking at a recent meeting of the local section of the American Chemical Society, F. E. Hamer, editor of "Chemical Age," London, declared that there is a growing feeling in England that the commercial and professional opinion of the industrial press offers better guidance to the government than does the manufactured politics of the daily papers. Economically, conditions in the British chemical industries have practically paralleled those in this country, but politically, he believes that England is better off than we are. In England the government has at least kept its promises in safeguarding the chemical industries.

The American Section of the Society of Chemistry Industry will meet Friday evening, Oct. 20, at the Chemists' Club, when the award of the Grasselli medal will be made to W. H. Fulweiler. H. S. Miner will make the presentation. Papers on "Ozone" will be read by E. W. Felkel and F. E. Hartman.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol's new apparatus for manufacturing high grade alcohol for use as fuel for motor power is now in operation at the Curtis Bay, Md., plant. Demand for commercial alcohol reflects improvement in many lines of industry which use it. All plants are now working at capacity.

CHANGES IN TARIFF RATES LIMITED TO CASES OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Hearings to Be Supplemented by Field Investigations in the United States and Abroad—Protection Against Unfair Importation of Goods and Aid for American Manufacturers Who Do an Export Business

(Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—"The mere filing of an application with the Tariff Commission for a change in tariff rates does not entitle a party to a formal proceeding," said William S. Culbertson, vice chairman of the Tariff Commission, in discussing the new elastic tariff provisions and the procedure under which action will be taken by the Commission. Mr. Culbertson continued:

"Only those cases will be taken up for action which present a prima facie case under the law and which involve the public interest. The Commission will be at liberty to narrow or widen the scope of any case laid before it and will not be limited in its findings to the relief asked by the applicant. Its proceedings will be in the national interest.

"Proceedings before the Commission will be of a judicial character. The nature of each proceeding will be set forth in a statement which will be published. On specified dates all interested parties will have an opportunity to be heard and present fully any facts which may be deemed relevant. Hearings will be supplemented by field investigations both in the United States and in foreign countries. At no point will the action of the Commission be precipitate. The Commission's findings will be arrived at under regular procedure such as would be followed by a court or by a commission such as the Interstate Commerce Commission.

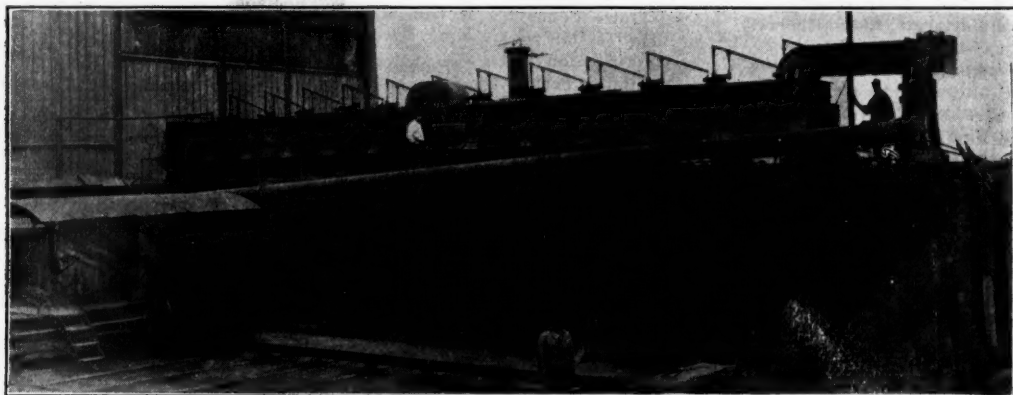
"The necessity which Congress felt for greater flexibility in tariff-making led to other new features in the act. Section 316 aims to protect American industry against unfair methods and unfair acts in the importation of goods. Under this section additional duties may be imposed upon importations by any individual engaging in unfair price cutting, full line forcing, commercial bribery or any other type of unfair competition, and if this unfair competition is of an aggravated character, the offending individual may be prohibited from importing goods into the United States. It is a difficult field, but it must be evident that in some such flexible provision as this lies the only hope of an effective protection of American industry against the variety and subtlety of the attacks which may be included under the term unfair competition.

"Another new feature is found in Section 317, which is designed to aid American industry by protecting American export trade. This section gives the President power, when he believes that the public interest will be served thereby, to impose additional duties or even prohibition upon the whole or a part of the commerce of any foreign country which denies to American foreign trade treatment equal to that accorded to the trade of any foreign country. Under this section, in the words of the conferees, the United States offers under its tariff equality of treatment to all nations and at the same time insists that foreign nations grant to our external commerce equality of treatment."

Eli Winkler, of Isaac Winkler & Bro., is receiving the condolences of many friends upon the recent death of his mother.

The Birthplace of Coal-Tar By-Products

Synthetic Chemical Industry Originated in Coke Ovens Built by Semet-Solvay at Syracuse, in 1892, and Still in Operation



THE oldest by-product coke ovens in the United States, built at Syracuse, N. Y., in 1892, are still in use and "going strong." Syracuse justly may claim to be the birthplace of the synthetic coal-tar industry in the United States. The battery of twelve ovens was constructed by the Semet-Solvay Co., which was organized in this country in 1882. The company was forced to build in order to obtain ammonia. The ovens are now a source of many other raw materials for the dye and chemical industry—benzol, toluol, xylol, naphthalene and anthracene, basic products for the manufacturers of dyes and medicinal.

Construction of this pioneer plant was by no means the everyday affair that the building of coke ovens has since become. There were no standards to follow, no details which had been proved by actual use. No foundries had made castings of the particular type required, and no patterns had ever been prepared. Moreover, nowhere in the United States was the refractory material manufactured in the proper form with which to line the ovens, and even given that material, no construction engineer experienced along these lines was available to undertake the work. It was necessary to import from Europe all the lining bricks, which were heavy, hollow fire clay tile known as "Belgian Tile," and to send to Belgium a man who could study the construction of the ovens and learn the practical details.

Yields of thirteen pounds of sulfate of ammonia and four gallons of tar per ton of coal charged were considered good in 1893, while the modern apparatus makes possible a recovery of over twenty-eight pounds of sulfate and eight to ten gallons of tar.

When the first by-product coke oven plant was built, recovery of light oil was not considered a commercial proposition. In 1900, however, the Semet-Solvay Co. erected at Syracuse the first light oil washing plant to be built in the United States, which is also still in operation.

Twenty-four coal mines, owned wholly or in part, in five states supply a large part of the coal used in the several plants.

BY-PRODUCT COKE PLANTS HAVE COAL

Washington, Oct. 17.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has made a survey of coal supplies in the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio Rivers. The information, which was obtained through local Chambers of Commerce, is summarized as follows:

There are practically no supplies in the hands of local dealers.

Public utilities, about forty-five days.

By-product coke plants fairly well supplied.

Steel works fairly well supplied.

General industries about forty-five days.

The bituminous situation is becoming easier.

There seems to be no general complaint as to price.

The critical situation is that of securing a sufficient domestic supply in advance of cold weather, especially for the Great Lake states and the populous areas of New York State, New England and the Central Atlantic states.

There is much interest being taken in the use of oil.

There is a general increase in the use of coke for domestic fuel.

Certain cities have very effective systems of gathering information and distributing their coal, while others have nothing.

Tariff duties on coal-tar products and synthetic organic chemicals from other than a coal-tar base will be the subject of attention when Congress reconvenes in December. Under the new tariff, synthetic organic chemicals are subject to a 25 per cent ad valorem foreign valuation duty. The claim is advanced that some products do not require as high protection as given by the existing law, while others need greater protection against foreign competition. A reclassification of the paragraph on finished products and on intermediates, and different duties for various products is suggested. Another suggestion is to remove the proviso in the Fordney-McCumber Act which prohibits an increase in rates on coal-tar products under the flexible tariff section.

CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS PROTEST AGAINST LOW TARIFF ON DYESTUFFS

Dr. Herty Says Full Effect of Disastrous Competition from Abroad Cannot Be Determined Until Importations Are Passed by Customs Division—Complains of Lack of Information on German Prices

Sixty members of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association met at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Friday, Oct. 13. The morning session was devoted to a meeting of the General Association and the afternoon to meetings of the Dyestuffs Section, Crudes and Intermediates Section and the Medicinal and Fine Organic Chemicals Section.

The manufacturers were addressed by Dr. John H. Finley of the editorial staff of the "New York Times," who emphasized the importance of the industry represented at the meeting and the multiplicity of the products essential to the other industries of the country, and commented especially on the work of the chemists and the chemical manufacturers in transforming crude material of little value to highly important compounds. He said he unhesitatingly joined with the views of the late Lord Moulton, the free-trader of England, that such an industry is exceptional in its character and in its preservation all citizens should unite.

At the general session of the Association the probable effect of the present Tariff Act was discussed. There was unanimity of feeling that many important products were unprotected and the members regretted the fact that the President had not been granted power to increase rates where it could be clearly shown that protection was inadequate. It developed that little of the material manufactured by the industry had been admitted into the country as the Customs Division had not yet drafted its regulations for administering the many complicated features in the new bill. The manufacturers decided that they would have to wait before they could determine very accurately how disastrous foreign competition would prove.

Dr. Herty said that on the one hand the lower priced colors such as sulfur black, which are produced in quantity and go to make the great bulk of the manufacture here, are more than adequately protected, this protection fails when applied to the rare and higher priced colors. It is admitted that the range of colors manufactured in this country is incomplete, he said, but under the law there is no incentive for the manufacturer to make any additional outlays in capital for the production of the higher priced dyes, when these colors are given little or no protection under the schedules now in force.

Another uncertainty facing the dyestuffs producer is the lack of information in regard to the contemplated action on the part of the German Dye Cartel. The figures compiled for the use of Congress by the association show that prices fixed by the German combination on export colors have no relation to economics, but are purely arbitrary. If they resort to full line forcing, the American manufacturer will be in a precarious position, and the proof that full line forcing has been the practice of the German manufacturers in the past is contained in the statement of Senator Reed Smoot, of Utah, according to Dr. Herty, in which he said on the floor of the Senate that he had been refused alizarins unless he also bought oxalic acid from the German producer.

The customs department has asked several manufacturers for data upon which to base a decision on the admission of imported merchandise, Dr. Herty said.

Trade Notes and Personals

The Merrimac Chemical Co., 148 State street, Boston, announces the appointment of William M. Rand as sales manager.

The annual meeting of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Association will be held in New York, Dec. 11 and 12.

Eugene Suter & Co. have added to their staff Philip Barbanell, formerly export manager of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

A. Grande, vice-president of the American Association of Importers and Exporters, is a visitor in San Francisco from New York.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States will hold its annual meeting in New York May 7 to 10, 1923. Headquarters will be at the Waldorf-Astoria. This is the first time in the history of the organization that an annual meeting has been planned for New York.

Isaac Guggenheim, eldest of the seven Guggenheim brothers, and treasurer of the American Smelting and Refining Co., died suddenly at Southampton, on arrival there in a motor car to meet a friend who arrived at Southampton on the Aquitania. Mr. Guggenheim was born in 1854.

F. E. Hamer, editor of "Chemical Age," London, is in New York as representative of Benn Bros., Ltd., to the meeting of the Associated Business Papers, Inc., and the National Conference of Business Paper Editors. Mr. Hamer plans to visit several of the Eastern industrial centers before his return to England about Oct. 28.

The Crown Chemical Co., 433-34 East South street, Indianapolis, Ind., is planning for the early removal of its South street works to the building at Georgia and Pennsylvania streets, recently purchased. The company is planning to change the name to the Boncilla Laboratories. John M. Price is president.

The Lehigh Valley Industrial Alcohol Co., Bethlehem, Pa., recently organized under State laws, has selected a site for the construction of a new plant for the manufacture of industrial alcohol, carbonic acid and potash. The initial works will give employment to about 40 men. Freeman H. Moyer, Allentown, is vice-president.

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has issued a call to members inviting them to furnish their views on the question of holding two chemical expositions next year to the committee recently appointed to investigate the claims of the managers of the two shows now planned. Answers should be sent to Secretary George T. Short, 135 William street, New York.

Dr. C. W. Stratton, director of the bureau of standards of the Department of Commerce, has resigned to accept the presidency of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Secretary Hoover expressed regret at losing Dr. Stratton, and said: "While the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is to be congratulated on securing Dr. Stratton, one cannot overlook the fact that the desperately poor pay which our Government gives to great experts makes it impossible for us to retain men capable of performing the great responsibilities which are placed upon them."

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Air Reduction	61	63	Heyden Chem.	2 3/4	2 3/4
*Allied Chem. & D. 85	85 1/2	85 1/2	Hooker Electro.	55	65
*Allied Ch. & D., pf. 114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	Hooker Electro. pf. ..	60	70
*Am. Ag. Ch.	37	38	*Int. Agricult.	8 1/2	9 1/2
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	67 1/2	68	*Int. Nickel.	16 1/2	16 1/2
*Am. Chicle.	8 1/2	8 1/2	*Int. Nickel.	82	84
*Am. Chicle, pf.	20	29	*Int. Salt.	70	75
*Am. Cot. Oil.	26	26 1/2	*Mathieson Alk.	47	48
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	56	57 1/2	Merck & Co., pf.	72 1/2	75
*Am. Cyan.	15	20	Merrimac.	83	88
*Am. Cyan., pf.	53	56	Mulford Co.	35	40
*Am. Druggist S.	6 1/2	6 1/2	Mutual Co.	150	113 1/2
Am. Glue.	40	45	*National Lead, pf. 114	116	116
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	N. J. Zinc.	164	166
*Am. Linseed.	38 1/2	39	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Am. Linseed, pf.	38	39	Parke, Davis & Co. 103	104	104
*Am. Malt.	12	13	Penn. Salt.	80	81 1/2
*Am. Zinc.	18 1/2	19	People's Gas. Chi.	97	97 1/2
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	52 1/2	54	Procter & Gamble.	124	128
Atlas Powder.	130	150	Procter & Gam., pf. 102	106	106
Atlas Powd., pf.	91	95	Rollin Ch.	50	60
British Am. Chem.	1	...	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	57	65	Royal Bak. Co.	115	123
Carborundum.	135	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Co., pf.	97	99
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Sherwin-Williams.	29	29 1/2
Casein Co.	30	45	Sherwin-W., pf.	93	97
Celluloid Co.	92	98	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Celluloid Co., pf.	106	106 1/2	Swan & Finch.	30	32
Ches. Mfg.	225	250	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9 1/2	10
Ches. Mfg., pf.	110	115	*Tex. Gulf. Sul.	60 1/2	61
Com'l Solv. A.	48 1/2	49	Union Carbide.	61	61 1/2
Do B.	45 1/2	46	Union Sulphur.	81	83 1/2
*Corn Products.	124 1/2	124 1/2	Un. Drug.	49 1/2	50
*Corn Products, pf. 119 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	42	44 1/2
*Davison Chem.	45 1/2	46	*Un. Dyewood.	94 1/2	94 1/2
Dow Chem.	200	200	Un. Gas, Imp.	52 1/2	52 1/2
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Un. Gas, Imp., pf.	55 1/2	56 1/2
Du Pont de Nem.	160	164	U. S. Gypsum.	67	67 1/2
*Du P't de Nem. Db. 87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	*U. S. Indus. Al.	69 1/2	70
Eastman Kodak.	85	85 1/2	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 100	102	102
Eastman Kodak, pf. 108	108	108	*Va.-Car. Ch.	26 1/2	27 1/2
*Freeport, Tex. Sul. 22 1/2	23	23	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	65 1/2	66
Freept. Tex. Sul., pf. 91	93	93	*V. Vivaudou.	13	13 1/2
*Grasselli.	128	132			
*Grasselli, pf.	100	101 1/2			
Hercules Powder.	190	200			
Hercules Powd., pf. 102	104	104			

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

EARNINGS OF AMERICAN SMELTING

Net earnings of the American Smelting and Refining Co. from all operating properties amounted to \$6,093,563 for the six months ended June 30, a gain of \$3,675,776 compared with the first six months of 1921. Net earnings before deducting general and administrative expenses and corporate taxes were \$6,260,852, an increase of \$3,812,286 as compared with the \$2,448,566 reported in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

After deducting administrative expenses and corporate taxes of \$816,918, there was a balance of \$5,443,933, an increase of \$3,524,918. After providing for interest on bonds, miscellaneous adjustments totaling \$505,085, depreciation and obsolescence charges and the allowance for ore depletion there was a balance of income for the six months of \$1,825,923, which showed a gain of \$2,927,754 in comparison with a deficit of \$1,101,831 in the first six months of 1921.

The following firms have been awarded judgments: V. Vivaudou, Inc., \$136.73, against A. B. Catalanello; E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Inc., \$263.70, against the United Chemical and Color Co.; Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., \$21,047.41, against Bertha Reiter; Lehn & Fink, Inc., \$104.92, against F. N. Wright; Aniline Sales Corp., \$461.90, against W. L. Engele.

Judgments against the Technical Products Co., Inc., for \$586.96 in two separate suits have been obtained by M. C. Cutter. Also a judgment for \$1,046.39 against the same company by the International Exposition Co.

A judgment for \$2,507.65 has been entered against the Pharmaceutical Supply Co., by R. C. Peters.

The Sunshine Soda Co. has obtained a judgment for \$231.37 against the Lafayette Steam Laundry.

GERMAN BUSINESS LOANS PAY 30 PER CENT

The Reichsbank by raising its discount rate is attempting to curb unnecessary expansion of private credit, but the new price levels raise the minimum demands of German industry to such a point that any undue contraction of private credit will be dangerous and may cause a serious decrease of production resulting in immediate unemployment. Private banks now demand as high as 30 per cent or more for some commercial loans and the competition for bank credit is increasingly severe. Obviously such enormous rates for commercial accommodations are only possible as long as borrowers can repay on the basis of continual currency depreciation.

The note circulation in Germany on September 30 amounted to 316,000,000,000, an increase of 86,000,000,000 over the outstanding marks on August 31, according to a cable to the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Herring. The Government Loan Office notes increased from 13,382,510,000 marks on August 31 to 14,000,000,000 marks on September 30.

Private discounts at the Reichsbank amounted on September 30 to 50,000,000,000 marks, which is a tremendous increase over 21,704,000,000 on August 31 and 8,122,000,000 on July 31. The total floating debt of the German Government on September 3 was 528,000,000 marks, of which 451,000,000,000 was discounted treasury notes. The floating debt in Treasury Bills amounted to 307,810,000,000 on July 31 and 331,300,000,000 on August 31.

On Sept. 1, according to the Labor Unions Report, there were 43,217 organized laborers receiving unemployment allowances as against 34,967 on August 1. Part time employment in the textile, paper, leather and tobacco industries is increasing. There were fewer strikes during September. The Siemens Halske concern of Berlin dismissed 10,000 employees on October 2 because the workers demanded a reinstatement of the discharged members of the Workmen's Council.

The Standard Mining and Chemical Works, Newark, N. J., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. Proceedings were begun before Vice Chancellor Church by Edward M. Squary, a creditor for \$239. Arthur T. Vanderbilt was appointed receiver. The plant is located on Stockton st., near the Lehigh Valley right of way. The company was capitalized at \$100,000. The assets consist of machinery valued at \$25,000 and a lease on a bauxite mine at Toombsbrough, Ga.

The Peel Chemical Corp., 19 North Moore st., New York, has increased its capital from \$200,000 to \$450,000.

New Incorporations

Bowie Cotton Oil Co., Bowie, Tex., \$150,000. H. O. Bannon, R. C. Feagin, Ras Saulley.

H. Tyree Chemical Co., Wilmington, \$300,000. To make chemicals and by-products. Corporation Service Co.

Slendaform Corp., New York, \$20,000. To make chemicals and dyestuffs. W. N. Necheimmer, G. L. Lloyd; attorney, S. H. Heheimer, 1540 Broadway.

Rumo Chemical Co., New York, \$5,000. To make chemicals and dyes. G. Rosenberg, D. W. Gregory; attorney, M. G. Cutler, 42 W. 39th st.

Niagara Chemical Co., Middleport, N. Y., \$500,000. C. P. H. Schoellkopf, E. Knap; attorney, G. F. Thompson, Middleport.

Astor Chemical Corp. New York, \$10,000. To make chemicals. L. E. Meyers, B. White, E. Weisberg; attorneys, Bickerton, Willenberg, & Fleischer, 220 West 42nd st.

Ostro Products Corp., Jersey City, 500 shares. To make chemicals. W. B. Lake, J. B. L. Orme; United States Corp. Co., 15 Exchange Pl., Jersey City.

Minter City Oil Mill, Inc., Minter City, Miss., \$30,000. To make cotton seed oil products. M. F. Sturivant, T. C. Buford, Minter City.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, page 1022

RAIL EMBARGO DELAYS DELIVERIES

Many Heavy Chemicals in Scant Supply—Domestic Makers of Oxalic Acid in Strong Competition with Importers—Bleach sold Up for Year—Gray Ammonium Chloride Advanced Slightly

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acetone, 2s lb.	Potassium Carbonate, ¼c lb.
Caustic Potash, ¾c lb.	Potassium Chloride, 7c unit
	Potassium Sulfate, 5c unit
Declined	
Platinum, \$4 oz.	
Sodium Prussiate, Yel., ½c lb.	
Tankage 15c unit.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial....lb.	\$1.11	\$1.03½	\$1.04½	\$1.10	\$1.19½	\$1.07
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg. .ton	14.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	55.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder,						
Works	2.00	2.00	1.75	2.05	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate ....100 lbs.	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.00	20.00	4.50
Potash, Caustic .....	.06½	.06	.05½	.05¾	.47	.08
Saltpetre, gran. ....lb.	.07½	.06¾	.06¾	.07¾	.35½	.04½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. ....100 lbs.	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.15	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.55	4.00	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate ..lb.	.10	.10½	.10	.11	.65	.06¾
Average	3.061	3.046	3.020	3.52	11.06	3.14

Business in heavy chemicals was less active during the week and prices are settling after a few weeks of sharp advances in many items due to the new tariff rates and shortage of supplies. Stocks are still scarce on spot and the rail embargo is not helping the situation. In the Middle West and South lack of transportation is felt more than in the East. Domestic makers of oxalic acid are in strong competition with importers. Bleaching powder is sold up for the balance of the year. Spot bleach is scarce. Alums are still in good demand and prices are firm. Gray ammonium chloride has advanced slightly. The arsenic situation has not changed. There is still a great scarcity and the demand not yet satisfied. Prussiates are easier. Yellow sodium prussiate has declined and yellow potash is holding its own. Salt cake and nitre cake are scarce and high in price. Caustic soda is in good demand for export. Imported caustic potash is higher.

Acid, Acetic—The market has been quiet. No change in the selling basis. Quotations are on a percentage basis within 28 per cent named at \$2.80 in carlots at works. 56 per cent quoted at \$5.60. 70 per cent at \$7.00 and 80 per cent at \$8.00. Glacial held at \$10.71 @ \$10.96. U. S. P. glacial at \$11.21 @ \$11.46.

Acid, Muratic—No new developments. Supplies are reported plentiful. 20° in carlots of carboys at works named at \$1.10 @ \$1.50. Tank cars 90c @ \$1.10. 18° at \$1.00 @ \$1.10, and 22° at \$1.50 @ \$2.00.

Acid, Lactic—Market remains unchanged. Prices quoted at 4c @ 4½c for dark 22 per cent and 5½c @ 6c for light. 44 per cent dark at 9¼c @ 10c, light 10½c @ 12c. 66 per cent at 16c and 80 per cent imported at 14½c @ 15c.

Acid, Oxalic—Domestic makers are in keen competition with importers. Prices at works named at 14c @ 15c in barrels. Imported prices also quoted at 14c

though there are rumors to the effect that 13¾c has been done.

Acid, Sulfuric—Demand has been increasing steadily. Prices are firm. 60° acid is quoted at \$9.00 @ \$11.00 in tanks at works. 66° named at \$14.00 @ \$16.00 at works.

Acetone—Price is nominal at 19c for carlots and 19½c in less than carlots. Makers' prices are unsettled.

Alums—Ammonia is still in strong demand and supplies are not plentiful. Lump at works named at \$3.50 per 100 pounds. Ground quoted at \$3.50 @ \$3.65. Powdered at \$3.90. Potash lump named at \$4.25 @ \$4.50 as to quantity at works. Imported at \$3.50. Ground at \$4.35 @ \$4.60 and powdered at \$4.50 @ \$4.75. Chrome \$5.50. Soda \$3.50 @ \$4.00.

Aluminum Sulfate—In good demand. Iron free in carlots at works named at \$2.50 per 100 pounds. Imported spot at \$2.50 @ \$2.62½. Commercial ½ per cent iron \$1.40 @ \$1.50.

Ammonium Chloride—White imported advanced to 6½c @ 6¾c. Gray firm at 8c @ 8½c. Domestic white granulated quoted at 7¼c @ 7¾c. Gray at 7½c @ 7¾c as to quantity.

Ammonium Sulfate—Prices are somewhat easier \$3.20 at works in bulk. Double bags for f. a. s. named at \$3.50.

Arsenic—Situation has not changed. Scarcity of supplies still acute. Spot prices held at 10c @ 10½c. Future delivery prices quoted at 10c.

Barium Chloride—Prices continue firm at the recent advances. Makers' prices at works quoted at \$100. Imported in barrels still steady at \$105. Demand is reported strong.

Barium Carbonate—Reported slightly easier with prices at \$75 @ \$80.

Bleaching Powder—Makers are sold up until the end of the year and are not making contracts for the coming year yet. Prices at works are \$2.00 per 100 pounds. Spot supplies are scarce.

Calcium Acetate—Makers hold price at \$2.75 per 100 pounds at works.

Chlorine—Makers' prices firm at recent advances. Liquid in ton cylinders in carlots named at 5¼c. Less than carlots 5¾c. Spot quoted at 6¾c @ 7c.

Copper Sulfate—Carlots in barrels New York delivered at \$5.90. Spot in less than carlots at \$6.25 @ \$6.50 per 100 pounds. Powdered spot \$6.90. Demand normal.

Copperas—Bulk at works quoted at \$21.00 per ton. In bags at \$23.00 and in barrels at \$25.00. Stocks scarce and demand good.

Epsom Salt—Technical quoted at \$2.25 in barrels New York. Carlots at \$2.10. Imported at \$1.25 in carlots.

Lead Acetate—White crystals held at 11½c @ 12c at works. Broken at 11c @ 11½c. Granular at 11¼c @ 11¾c. Powdered 11¼c @ 12¾c.

Potash, Caustic—Imported 88-92 per cent quoted slightly higher at 6¾c @ 6¾c. Domestic in carlots 8c and in drums at 9c @ 10c.

Potassium Carbonate—Still strong at 6¾c @ 7c for

90-95 per cent and 7c@7½c for 96-98 per cent. 99 per cent at 8½c.

Potassium Prussiate—Steady at 38c@40c. Demand falling off somewhat and prices are more stable. Red remains steady at 90c@95c.

Potassium Chloride—Named at higher price of 70c per unit K₂O. Sulfate also higher.

Salt Cake—No relief has been noted and supplies are still scarce. \$25.00 per ton at works. Nitre cake also scarce and high.

Soda Ash—Demand continues steady. Ex-warehouse prices at \$2.01 for 58 per cent light. Resale at \$1.80. Makers' prices on basis of \$1.20 per 100 pounds 48 per cent in bags at works.

Caustic Soda—Export demand is strong. Prices generally named at \$3.40@3.50 as to brand and seller. Ex-warehouse prices at \$3.70@3.75. Contract at \$2.50 basis 60 per cent in carlots at works.

Sodium Prussiate—Yellow quoted lower at 23½c. Next year's prices are expected to be lower.

THE GAS SUPPLY AND AMMONIA RECOVERY

Among the papers to be read at the annual convention of the American Gas Association at Atlantic City, Oct. 23 to 27, will be one on "Proper Scrubbing and Condensing Facilities in a Coal Gas Plant and their Effect on Tar and Ammonia Recovery," by J. R. Wohrley.

Sales of manufactured gas for 1921 touched a new high figure of 326 billion cubic feet, an increase of 7 billion cubic feet over 1920 and 20 billion cubic feet over 1919, according to the third annual survey of the gas utilities of the United States just completed by the association.

Business sessions of the convention will deal with the present fuel situation, the smoke nuisance and its elimination through greater use of gas, public relations, advertising and plans for financing large extensions to plant facilities to take care of present growing demands for service.

Nitre producers in Chile have decided to eliminate confusion resulting in quoting prices in Spanish quintals by making all future quotations on the basis of the metric quintal of 100 kilos. On this basis the following prices have been fixed for the year 1923: from Oct. 1, 1922, 20s; from Oct. 16, 20s 6d; from Dec. 1, 1922, to April 1, 1923, 20s 8d; May, 1923, 19s 9d; June 1923, 18s 6d.

Platinum prices have declined still further during the past week. Soft metal is now offered at \$108 an ounce, medium at \$116 and hard at \$124. Dealers explain the decline by pointing out that the rise in prices that took place recently, was apparently followed by the throwing on the market of a quantity of metal from South America, and the supply now exceeds the demand.

Tin has been advancing steadily and buying is heavy at the present high price of \$34.50 for spot. Zinc has been rising steadily at the rate of \$1.00 per ton the past few days after the decline of last week. New York prices now quoted at \$7.10@7.15. Lead is quiet at present at \$6.80. Copper is firm at 14c.

The Pyrene Manufacturing Co. has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 1; books close Oct. 20 and reopen Nov. 1.

Heavy Chemical Notes

Hans Hinrichs & Co. have leased the building at 30 Cliff st., New York, for a term of years.

Over 4,000,000 pounds of the War Department's surplus picric acid has been distributed through the Bureau of Public Roads.

A recent report from Germany states that the German Kali syndicate has increased the price of potash products 2,966 per cent, effective immediately.

Exports of Chilean nitrate for the periods January to August, 1921 and 1922, are respectively 892,230 and 508,972 tons; copper, 33,442 and 65,034 tons; copper ore 34,293 and 61,133 tons; calcium borates, 15,364 and 31,619.

An Indian firm has been experimenting with the manufacture of caustic soda from soap sand, which occurs in large quantities in upper Burma. The natives use the material as a soap. Reports say that the preliminary experiments were successful.

Reports from the Pittsburgh, Chicago, and St. Louis district state that there is considerable congestion in the freight yards due to the difficulty in moving heavy freight. The rail embargo is holding up the movement of all commodities except coal and foodstuffs.

The National Sulfur Co. of Bayonne, N. J., has started operations in its new \$500,000 plant in North Akron, Ohio. The original plant in Bayonne will still be operated, but the company will conduct its major operations at the Akron plant. The offices of the company will be moved from New York to Akron.

The Standard Wholesale Phosphate Co., one of the corporations in which George A. Whiting is largely interested, has transferred two acres of land on Curtis avenue, Curtis Bay, Baltimore, to the Argol Sulphite Co. for \$10,000. The Sulphite Company acquired the property for an extension of its chemical manufacturing plant. The company was incorporated last June.

September copper sales are estimated at approximately 125,000,000 pounds, an increase of 25,000,000 pounds over August. With September estimated, total sales of copper for the nine months amounted to 1,180,000,000 pounds, or at the rate of 1,573,000,000 pounds for the full year. The Copper Export Association is believed now to have not more than 160,000,000 pounds of unsold copper on hand.

The International Lead Refining Co., East Chicago, Ind., a subsidiary of Anaconda Copper Mining Co., will soon begin the construction of a new plant in North Akron, Ohio, for the manufacture of zinc oxide. The first unit will cost \$500,000 and other units will be built later. The company is also planning for the construction of a one-story addition to its zinc oxide works at East Chicago to cost \$50,000.

The Board of United States General Appraisers ruled that pieces of aluminum 15x19 inches and 19 gauge in thickness, especially designed and employed for use in making kitchen utensils, were properly dutiable at the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem under the provisions in Paragraph 167 of the tariff act of 1913. This decision overrules a protest of the American Foreign Service Corp. for duty at the rate of 3½c per pound under Paragraph 143 of the same act.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, 1010-1012

IMPORTED MINOR ALKALOIDS ADVANCE

Colchicine, Digitalin, Eserine, Hyoscine and Hyoscamine Up—Imported Citric and Tartaric Acids Again Easier—Camphor Slides Back—Wood Products Firm—Menthol Scarce—Business Improving

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acetone, C.P., 2c lb.	Eserine salts, \$6.50 oz.
Colchicine Alk., \$5.00 oz.	Hyoscine Hydrobromide, \$3.50 oz.
Digitalin, 75c oz.	Hyoscamine Alk. and salts, \$15 oz.
Declined	
Acid Citric, Imp., 1/2c lb.	
Acid Tartaric, 1/2c lb.	
Camphor, Jap., 4c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetanilid	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$33	\$200	\$20
Acid Citric, Import .....	.50	.50 1/2	.48	.45	1.25	.45
Caffeine Alkaloid	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.25	18.00	3.65
Calomel, American	1.15	1.15	1.00	.82	3.43	.90
Camphor, Jap., ref. ....	.86	.90	.83	.85	3.55	.41
Iodine, Resublimed	4.40	4.40	4.40	3.50	5.00	3.75
Menthol	7.00	7.00	6.25	4.75	13.50	3.00
Morphine Sulfate	5.35	5.35	5.35	4.80	12.80	4.50
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.27	.27	.23	.19	4.30	.80
Quinine Sulfate, Imp. ....	.50	.50	.50	.68	.90	.25
Sodium Salicylate .....	.42	.42	.36	.28	4.25	.27
Strychnine Sulfate .....	.84	.84	.76	1.15	2.05	.50
Average	2.11	2.11	2.02	1.93	5.92	1.56

A spirit of optimism, not noticed during the past months, is making itself felt throughout the market for medicinal chemicals. The tariff has apparently effected most of its changes and buyers are more willing to enter the market for present and future requirements. Although there are still a number of articles in unusually strong positions, which are likely to be subject to further advance owing to higher manufacturing costs, there is a general feeling that prices are nearer stability than for some time. At least consumers seem to believe that they can take on stocks with assurance that the bottom will not drop out of the market the next moment. Minor alkaloid prices have been advanced. Imported citric and tartaric acids are again slightly cheaper. C. P. acetone has firmed considerably and is tending higher. Japanese camphor is down following receipt of additional supplies. Salicylic acid and the salicylates are very firm. Acetanilid and sulfocarbols were advanced by one maker. Imported bromides are ranging widely as to quality. Wood products are in strong position following recent series of advances. Menthol is scarce and strong.

Acetanilid—One maker has advanced to an inside of 31c in barrels but other first hands are unchanged at 30c. Goods in outside hands are offered as low as 28c. Market limited.

Acetone—C. P. grade practically nominal at 19c in carlots at works. Drums in less carlots at 19 1/2c. Makers expect advance in price at once owing to high production costs.

Acid Carboic—Strong following series of advances and likely to go higher unless carboic situation is relieved. Quotations on 1 pound bottles at 41c. Prices range to 32c in 110 pound tins.

Acid Citric—Imported acid may be had slightly un-

der previous figures. Now offered at 50c@51c as to quantity. Some sellers are naming higher as the best shipment price heard is 38c c. i. f. making goods about 55c laid down. American makers holding at 50c for crystals and 51c for powder.

Acid Salicylic—Makers naming 35c@36c on U. S. P. grade, as to quantity. Position firm and tending upward owing to scarcity of, and high prices asked for phenol. Small quantities of resale material are offered slightly under 35c.

Acid Tartaric—Importers are selling lower at 30c inside. Prices range to 32c as to quantity and seller. Low priced goods cannot be replaced unless foreign shippers ideas change from present 35c c. i. f. basis. American goods in demand at 32c. f. b.

Adeps Lanae—Season has just commenced and makers report considerable activity among consumers, particularly cold cream makers. Prices are firm at 18c @20c. f. b. for hydrous and 22c@24c. f. b. for anhydrous grades.

Alcohol—Wood alcohol holding at higher schedule which names from 80c on 95 per cent grade to 95c on acetone free material. Firmness, due to increased manufacturing costs, noted. No change in denatured alcohols.

Bay Rum—Inactivity prevails. Domestic inside at \$1.25 with imported ranging from \$3.10 to \$3.50 according to denaturant.

Bromides—Imported grades are ranging widely in price. Some goods, of poor quality, are being offered, that were repacked abroad two years ago. According to quality, amount and seller, the following ranges are made: potash, 18c@22c; sodium, 19c@23c; ammonium, 19c@25c. Even lower figures are possible if quality is no object. American product firm at 33c for ammonium, 26c@27c for potash, and 25c@26c for sodium.

Caffeine—Makers continue at odds as to price naming variously \$3.75 and \$4.25 inside. Ranges to \$4.50 as to quantity. Demand limited.

Camphor—Temporary scarcity of spot Japanese goods, relieved and price is again 86c@87c for slabs. For arrival, 85c is possible. For shipment 73c to 73 1/2c c. i. f. is being done. American bulk gum at 90c unchanged. Routine demand in evidence.

Colchicine—Alkaloid advanced to \$30.00 an ounce and salicylate to \$45.00 an ounce. Importers paying higher prices to import all alkaloids.

Cream Tartar—American product selling freely at 26 1/2c. f. b. Imported goods range from 25c to 26 1/2c according to seller and quantity.

Digitalis—Advanced to \$7.75@8.25 per ounce.

Epsom Salt—Domestic U. S. P. at \$2.75@2.90 in job lots; \$2.25 per hundredweight in carlots. Imported goods quoted from \$2.25 to \$2.50 as to quantity. Fair inquiry and sale noted.

Eserine—Salicylate up to \$25.00 and sulfate to \$20.00 an ounce.

Formaldehyde—Continues firm and scarce at 12c for barrels or carboys in less carlots at works. Carlots quoted 11 1/2c f. o. b. works. Tending higher as raw material is likely to advance again.

Glycerin—No change in position noted. C. P. 18½¢ in drums and 19½¢@20¢ in cans. Dynamite at 17½¢. Other grades also without change. Firm as sellers of unrefined product show no signs of weakening their stand.

Hyoscine—Hydrobromide now at \$20.50@\$21.00 following advance of all minor alkaloids by importers.

Hyoscamine—Schedule advanced on higher import costs. Alkaloid, crystals, now at \$35.00, amorphous at \$75.00; sulfate at \$35.00.

Menthol—Spot stocks in New York are scarce. Leading seller still quotes \$7.00 pound cases for some spot and nearby material. A few small holders talk \$8.00, but confirmation of sales at this level is lacking. For immediate shipment from Japan, little reported available. Dec-Jan. shipment \$5.75 c. i. f. About 100 cases en route nearby for account of leading importer. Price likely to be about the same.

Mercury—Reports of \$71.00 quicksilver could not be confirmed. Best on spot appears to be \$72.00 per flask. Ranges to \$73.00 as to size of order. Prices for shipment from England, Spain or Italy are reported to be £12 5s, which amounts to approximately \$74.00 laid down New York.

Quinine—One odd lot of Jap sulfate is offered at 49½¢. Other sellers are naming 50¢ on all grades. Minor salt schedules unchanged. Products in good demand and prices are firm.

Salicylates—Strong following series of advances. Methyl now at 45¢ in drums and 47¢ in cans. Soda quoted at 42¢. Resellers will do 44¢@45¢ on limited quantities of methyl and 41¢ on soda. Trend is to higher levels.

Sulfocarbolates—One manufacturer is naming 2¢ higher on all sulfocarbolates. Other makers are naming old figures of 58¢@60¢, on calcium, 38¢@40¢ on sodium, and 33¢@35¢ on zinc. Higher manufacturing costs given as reason for advance.

HICKEY WARNS ALCOHOL USERS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Oct. 18.—That the Government will sooner or later check up all license holders both on their methyl and denatured alcohol supplies was the message of Thomas Hickey, attorney for the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, delivered to the members of the Chicago Perfumery Association last Wednesday at their luncheon. The meeting was particularly well attended and there were a number of guests who were in the city attending the Barber's Supply Convention.

Mr. Hickey, who has just been retained as attorney for the local association was introduced by the president of the association, and after reviewing the prohibition laws warned members to be scrupulously exact in their alcohol records, as the check up on all industrial alcohol transactions is going on slowly but surely, and each firm may be sure that some day their books will be examined.

Strict enforcement of the recent ruling of the Illinois Health Department that soft drinks shall contain not less than 5 per cent of cane sugar would, so it is estimated, curtail saccharin sales in that State alone 200,000 pounds.

Fine Chemical Notes

Hinton & Davis, Eastern Avenue, Cincinnati, are now manufacturing aromatic chemicals. The company was formerly the Cincinnati Chemical Works.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Co. has leased the fourteenth floor of the Bowery Savings Bank Building, 110 East 42nd street, for general offices.

A. H. Pickering, of A. H. Pickering & Co., London, has booked passage for this country, on the Majestic, sailing Oct. 18. While in the United States Mr. Pickering will make his headquarters at the firm's New York office at 136 Liberty street.

F. H. Chamberlain, formerly with the Heyden Chemical Co., is now vice-president and general manager of the National Sponge & Chamois Co., Inc., 158 William street, New York. Mr. Chamberlain assumed his new duties Oct. 10, the company having been completely reorganized previous to his coming.

An explosion in the acetone plant of the Norwich Chemical Co., East Smethport, near Bradford, Pa., on Oct. 5 resulted in the fatal injury of six employees and a financial loss of more than \$50,000. The plant was completely destroyed. The company has a smaller plant and will continue to fill orders. Rebuilding of the burned plant has begun.

The alcohol business of M. DeMattia Chemicals, Inc., will be handled in the future by the Penn Distilling Co. of New York. The latter named company has taken a warehouse at 88 Watts street. The DeMattia Company will continue its chemical business at its present address, 237 Mercer street, New York City.

Medicinal whiskey is under a virtual export embargo owing to numerous restrictions placed upon it by the Commissioner of Prohibition, Rev. A. Haynes, said counsel for the Hill & Hill Distilling Co., Owensboro, Ky., in a complaint to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair. The counsel requested an immediate investigation.

Representatives of drug and chemical firms interested in the new bond regulations issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue held a conference last week in the offices of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association. A discussion regarding the possibility of having new regulations rescinded and the matter of a protest to the Secretary of the Treasury was also discussed.

Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes has been advised that Circuit Judge George Grimm held in an action charging Matthew F. Baldwin, a druggist at Palmyra, Wis., with filling alleged forged prescriptions, that such prescription is no protection to a druggist; that the druggist is bound to know that a valid prescription was presented to him before filling the same.

MAKERS ADVANCE WOOD ALCOHOL 15c GAL.

Makers advanced all grades of wood alcohol fifteen cents per gallon Wednesday morning, Oct. 18. The new prices are as follows: 95 per cent, 95¢@97¢; 97 per cent, 97¢@98¢; pure methyl, \$1.05@\$1.07; acetone free, \$1.10@\$1.15. The increase came too late to incorporate in the body of the regular market report of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS and prices in the price list could not be made to correspond with the new figures.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates, pages 1013-1015

CRESYLIC ACID OFF THE MARKET

Spot Stocks Cleaned Up and Manufacturers Sold Ahead—Benzol Production Improving—Demand for Intermediates Increasing and Prices of Crudes Firm—Phenol Continues Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined
No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, C.P. ....gal.	\$.30	\$.30	\$.30	\$.27	\$1.10	\$.26
Naphthalene, flake ....lb.	.07	.07	.07	.06 3/4	.16	.03
Phenol .....lb.	.26	.22	.20	.08 3/4	1.50	.45
Xylene, 2 deg. ....gal.	.45	.45	.45	.45	..	..
Toluene, pure ....lb.	.30	.30	.30	.28	..	..
Aniline Oil .....lb.	.16	.16	.14	.17 1/2	1.40	.10 1/2
Benzaldehyde .....lb.	.55	.55	.55	.45	..	..
Betanaphthol, dist. ....lb.	.22	.22	.22	.32	1.50	.08
Paranitroaniline .....lb.	.73	.73	..	.79	1.85	.08
Average	0.337	0.333	0.331	0.321	1.25	.167

Demand for intermediates continues to improve and buyers are gradually gaining confidence and are showing a tendency to buy further in advance than for some time past. The improvement seems to be general and not confined to any particular group. Prices are firm and in the crude market are particularly strong. There is still a great scarcity of phenol and cresylic acid. Large quantities of phenol are impossible to get, but moderate lots appear on the market and are quickly taken up. Cresylic acid is practically off the market with no spot stocks and maker sold up. Benzol production is improving but movement is being held up by the rail embargo. Aniline is maintaining a firm position at the recent advance. Aniline salt, dimethylaniline and diphenylamine are firm in price. Salicylic acid has been advanced by makers.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzene—Makers' price remains unchanged at 27c@32c for 90 per cent and 30c@35c for C. P. as to quantity. Production is increasing gradually.

Naphthalene—Demand along fair lines on good supply. Maker's prices named at 7c/lb for flake in carlots and 7 1/2c in smaller lots at works. Balls are quoted at 8c@9c as to quantity at works. Resellers name lower prices at 6c@6 1/2c for flake and balls at 7c@8c.

Phenol—Continues scarce on spot, though price is holding steady at the recent advance. Small drums scarce. Large drums quoted at 25c@26c. Natural steady though in a sold up condition.

Toluene—Demand improving and supplies gaining. Prices at 30c gallon on tank cars and 35c in drums at works.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Demand continues routine. Makers quote technical at \$1.10@\$1.15 as to quantity and refined at \$1.30@\$1.35.

Acid, Benzoic—Price somewhat firmer on better de-

mand. Technical held at 50c@55c and U. S. P. at 60c@65c.

Acid, Cleve's—Quiet with prices named at \$1.50@\$1.55 as to quantity.

Acid, Gamma—Demand improving. Makers' prices named at \$1.75@\$1.85.

Acid, H—Market is firm on good demand. Named at 75c@80c as to quantity.

Acid, Laurent's—No new interest noted. Quoted at 75c@80c.

Acid Naphthionic—Technical named at 60c@62c/lb and refined at 65c. Demand improving of late.

Acid, Salicylic—Prices have been advanced by makers. Now named at 32c for technical and U. S. P. at 35c/lb.

Acid, Sulfanilic—Demand somewhat slow, with prices named at 17c@19lb.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Demand continues fair. Prices named at 30c@32c/lb.

Aniline Oil—Makers' prices hold steady at 16c@17c. Demand continues strong, with supplies somewhat scarce on spot. Rail movement slow.

Aniline Salt—Makers' prices generally named at 24c. Stocks are scarce and one maker sold for rest of year.

Benzaldehyde—Technical named at 55c/lb. at works. U. S. P. at \$1.40@\$1.55 and F. F. C. at \$1.60@\$1.70.

Benidine—Demand increasing. Dry named at 85c@87c as to quantity. Sulfate at 70c@72c.

Beta-naphthol—Better improvement has been noted. Prices are named at 22c@24c by makers as to quantity at works. Sublimed at 50c@55c.

Diaminophenol—Prices generally named at \$3.75/lb by makers. Demand increasing.

Dianisidine—Quoted at \$4.50@\$4.60 as to quantity and seller.

Diethylaniline—Firm at 60c@65c. Demand routine.

Dimethylaniline—Higher on increased costs of production and demand. Named by makers at 32c@34c in large quantities and 34c@36c in drums at works.

Dinitrobenzene—Better tone with prices at 20c@22c/lb. as to quantity.

Dinitrochlorobenzene—Named at 22c@24c/lb.

Dinitrophenol—Firm at 33c@35c/lb.

Dinitrotoluene—Demand improving. Makers name 20c@22c.

Diphenylamine—Buyers are more active. Maker quotes 52c@54c as to quantity.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Somewhat easy with prices named at 90c@\$1.00.

Meta-toluenediamine—Firm on increased demand. Quoted at 90c@95c/lb.

Nitrobenzene—Continues strong on scarcity and higher costs. Crude quoted at 9 1/2c@10 1/2c as to quantity, and redistilled at 10c@11c.

Ortho-aminophenol—Makers name \$2.35@\$2.50 as to quantity.

Ortho-anisidine—Prices quoted at \$2.00@\$2.10 as to seller and quantity.

Ortho-nitrophenol—Firm at recent advance. Named at 80c@85c as to quantity.

Ortho-nitrotoluene—Quoted at 9c@10clb.

Ortho-toluidine—Better with prices named at 14c@15c.

Para-aminophenol—Demand has been good. Makers quote prices at \$1.05@\$1.20. Hydrochloride at \$1.20@\$1.25. Photographic at \$1.50@\$1.60.

Para-nitraniline—Makers report good demand. Prices quoted at 73c@78clb.

Para-nitrophenol—Quoted at 72c@75clb. by makers.

Para-phenylenediamine—Makers quote prices at quoted at 73c@78clb.

Para-toluidine—Quoted at 95c@\$1.10 in 350lb. barrels at works.

R-Salt—Demand active. Quoted at 55c@65c as to quantity at works.

TANNING EXTRACTS EXPORTED IN AUGUST

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Chestnut extract to the amount of 281,983 pounds, valued at \$7,400 was exported during August, the shipment going to Canada. Quebracho extract amounting to 44,864 pounds valued at \$2,576, was exported to Mexico. About 1,108,265 pounds of other tanning extracts valued at \$36,168 were shipped to Canada; 60,480 pounds valued at \$2,247 were shipped to Mexico; 112,942 pounds, valued at \$10,369 to Australia; 52,530 pounds, valued at \$5,045 to Argentina; 40,592 pounds, valued at \$2,074, to Cuba.

Dyestuff Notes

Frederick M. Woolley has been appointed receiver for the American Dye Intermediates Co., Newark, N. J.

The judgment for \$461.99 obtained by the Aniline Sales Corp. against Wm. L. Engles has been satisfied.

John Campbell & Co., New York, announce the organization of an import department to supply consumers with foreign colors. Paul Nobbe will be in charge of the new department.

W. A. Fairburn, president of the Diamond Match Co., announces plans for the retirement, next year, of the company's \$6,000,000 debenture bonds. A meeting of stockholders will be held Oct. 26 to vote on increasing the capital stock.

Appropriation of a sufficient sum to equip a modern chemical laboratory to test dyes and maintain an adequate staff at the Appraiser's Office in New York, and also to rehabilitate the textile testing laboratory at New York, has been asked by Ernest W. Camp, chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department. The amount needed is said to be approximately \$100,000.

A meeting was held Tuesday morning, Oct. 17, at the United States Government Appraisers' Office at which several dye importers and consumers representatives were present. The object of the meeting was to discuss the appraising of dyes. Nothing definite was decided upon and it is planned to have another meeting soon.

EXPORTS OF DYES AND EXTRACTS

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—Exports of logwood extract during August amounted to 227,743 pounds valued at \$39,086. The largest shipments were 80,120 pounds valued at \$16,825, to France; 42,440, valued at \$5,882, to England; 33,000 pounds valued at \$5,692, to Japan; 27,262 pounds, valued at \$4,226, to Italy; 25,439 pounds, valued at \$3,707, to Canada.

Exports of other dye extracts amount to 209,438 pounds, valued at \$35,609. Principal shipments were to Scotland, England and Canada. Exports of dyes and stains were 896,701 pounds, valued at \$383,692, principally to the following countries:

Colors, dyes and stains		
Countries	lbs.	\$
Belgium	7,638	5,876
Portugal	4,500	990
Spain	12,777	4,040
Canada-Maritime Provinces	33,843	8,716
Quebec and Ontario	162,423	81,345
Mexico	10,113	6,762
Cuba	4,477	2,069
Argentina	5,400	1,806
Brazil	9,743	12,427
British India	98,612	40,647
China	445,409	115,623
Japan	85,777	85,712
Australia	4,024	4,433
New Zealand	1,226	1,710

IMPERIAL COLOR WORKS SHOWS DEFICIT

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Boston, Oct. 1.—The financial statement of the Imperial Color Works, of Glen Falls, N. Y. for the year ended June 30, filed with the Massachusetts Commissioner of Corporations, shows a deficit of \$98,501. The balance sheet follows:

Assets	
Machinery	\$82,692
Furniture, fixtures and tools	21,240
Autos, trucks and teams	3,536
Merchandise	280,214
Notes	3,086
Accounts receivable	96,374
Cash	3,720
Securities	40,557
Surrender Value Life Insurance	4,557
Accrued interest	392
Deferred charges	3,615
Total	\$539,983
Liabilities	
Capital stock	\$433,152
Accrued pay roll	1,479
Accounts payable	68,853
Notes payable	135,000
Deficit	98,501
Total	\$539,983

The Treasury Department has announced the allowance of drawback on ethyldiene aniline manufactured by the Rubber Service Laboratories Co., Inc., of Akron, Ohio, at its factory at Nitro, W. Va., with the use of imported paraldehyde.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, page 1023

MENHADEN OIL HIGHER ON SCARCITY

Vegetable Oils Firm with Olive Oil Strongest in the List—Cottonseed Oil More Active—Cod Oil Advanced in the Primary Market—Turpentine Advancing Steadily

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Lard Oil, ½ lb.	Menhaden Oil, 2c gal.	Tallow Oil, ½ lb.	
Turpentine, 10c gal.	Rosin, 10c unit		
Sperm Oil, 13c gal.	Rapeseed Oil, 3c gal.		

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.54	\$.54	\$.56	\$.42	\$1.27	\$.36½
Degras, American, bbl.	.04	.04	.04	.03½	.25	.03½
Lard, No. 1	.76	.75	.75	.67	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crd. bbls.	.40	.38	.40	.33	1.20	.35
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.gal.	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.00	3.45	.96
Red Oil, distilled	.08¾	.08¾	.08¾	.07½	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T.P.	.10¼	.10¼	.10¼	.11¼	.38	.12
Coconut, Ceylon						
Dom., bbls.	.08¾	.08¾	.08¾	.09¼	.20	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tanks	.07½	.07½	.07	.06¼	.25	.08
Linseed, carlots	.87	.88	.88	.69	1.88	.57
Olive, denatured	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.10	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined	.12½	.12½	.12½	.11	.30	.08
Soya Bean, bbls.	.12½	.12½	.12½	.08¾	.19½	.07
Average	0.440	0.439	0.443	0.368	1.30	0.362

Business in oils has in general been along steady lines. Animal oils are still leading in strength on strong demand and scarcity of supplies. Vegetable oils are firm with olive oil strongest. Higher prices are being asked for menhaden oil on scarcity of oil due to poor catches and greater demand by soap makers. Sperm oil dropped at the beginning of the week. Cottonseed oil has been showing more activity and the prices have been moving upward. Linseed oil is moving slowly back to a stronger position. Soya bean oil is steady with oil less plentiful. Lard oil is in strong demand and producers have advanced their prices. Red oil is in a strong position. Cod oil is strong and has been advanced in the primary market. Turpentine has advanced steadily to higher mark on increased foreign buying. Rosin also advanced during the week. Flaxseed prices have advanced in the Northwest.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil—Prices continue firm with seed none too plentiful. No. 1 is quoted at 13c@13¼c in barrels and 14c in cases. No. 3 in barrels at 12c@12¼c.

Chinawood Oil—Position is somewhat firmer with prices unchanged. Spot is quoted at 12¼c@13c. In sellers' tanks at coast named at 11¼c@11¾c. Tank cars New York 12c@12¼c. Shipments 13c@13¼c.

Coconut Oil—Somewhat better feeling prevails though still in an uncertain position. Ceylon is quoted at 8½c@8¾c in barrels at New York and in tanks at 7¼c@7½c. Cochiti in barrels New York at 9¼c@9½c. Manila in tanks at Coast, 7c@7½c. Edible at 10c@10½c New York.

Cottonseed Oil—Buying has been active and the prices have advanced. Prime summer yellow opened at 9½c@9¾c for October. May was bid at 9.04. Spot oil named at 9c. Crude in tanks at mills quoted at 7½c. South-east is higher at 7½c. Valley and Texas at 7½c.

Linseed Oil—Raw oil is quoted at a range from 85c@89c on spot. Imported oil quoted at 83c@85c on spot in barrels. London prices have advanced slightly and are quoted at 39s. Antwerp higher at 229 francs. Flaxseed prices are higher. Duluth cash opened the week at \$2.37½ for October, \$2.37 November, \$2.28 December. October Winnipeg at \$2.09. December \$1.96, May, \$1.99. 1 N. W. October at \$2.07. Buenos Aires firm at \$1.94.

Olive Oil—Prices remain firm on scarcity of oil. Denatured in barrels New York at \$1.15@1.18. Edible is quoted at \$1.80@2.10 in barrels New York. Foots are firm at 9½c@10c.

Palm Oil—Supplies are plentiful and holders are asking 6½c@6¾c for Niger. Lagos at 7½c@8c. Bonny Old Calabar at 6¾c@7c.

Peanut Oil—Very little activity. Refined in barrels named at 12½c@13c. Crude at mills in buyers' tanks 8½c@8¾c. In barrels New York at 12c.

Perilla Oil—Market remains quiet. In barrels New York at 15c@15½c. Shipments c. i. f. New York in cases at 12¼c@12½c. In barrels 13c@13½c.

Rapeseed Oil—Market has been quiet and prices easy. Refined in barrels at 80c@82c. Blown in barrels New York 95c@1.00.

Sesame Oil—Prices named at \$1.25@1.30 for edible in barrels.

Soya Bean Oil—Supplies are reported scarce and prices are firmer. Crude in tanks at Coast named at 10c@10½c. Crude in barrels New York at 10½c@11c. American pressed crude in barrels New York, 11c@11¼c. Manchurian in barrels New York at 10c@10½c.

Animal Oils

Degras—Demand holds steady with prices firm. American in barrels New York at 4c@4¼c. English at 3¾c@4c. Neutral in barrels New York at 8½c@9½c.

Lard Oil—Prices have been advanced on good demand and scarcity of oil. Prime technical held at 12¼c and edible at 15¾c. Extra No. 1 in barrels at 11¾c. No. 1 10¾c. No. 2 at 10½c.

Neatsfoot Oil—Prices remain firm and demand steady. Pure in barrels New York at 12¾c. 20° cold test named at 18c and 30° at 14¾c.

Oleo Oil—Stronger on better demand. No. 1 in barrels New York held at 10¾c. No. 2 at 10c and No. 3 at 9½c.

Red Oil—Demand continues steady and market is firm. Distilled in barrels quoted at 8¾c@9c. Saponified also held at 8¾c@9c.

Stearic Acid—Single pressed in bags held at 9½c. Double pressed at 9¾c. Triple pressed distilled at 10¾c and saponified at 11¼c. Market firm.

Tallow Oil—Acidless named higher at 10¾c.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Market is strong with advance in primary market. Newfoundland in barrels quoted at 54c@58c. In tanks New York at 53c@55c.

Menhaden Oil—Scarcity of oil due to unfavorable fishing and demand by soap makers. Producers asking 40c for crude at works. Light strained in barrels New

York named at 58c@59c. In tanks at 35c. Yellow bleached in barrels New York at 60c@61c. Blown at 68c.

Sperm Oil—Market weak and prices dropped. 38° cold test bleached in barrels New York at \$1.17. 45° at \$1.12.

Whale Oil—Natural winter in barrels New York at 70c, and bleached winter at 75c. No. 1 in tanks at Coast 6½c. No. 2 sold at 5¼c.

Naval Stores

Turpentine—Prices have advanced 15c during week for spot due to increased buying abroad. Ex-yard prices at beginning of week \$1.55. Savannah also at higher mark of \$1.41. London prices have advanced to 110s.

Rosin—Demand has improved and prices are higher. B-N quoted at \$6.75. WG \$7.50 and WW at \$8.00.

S. B. Woodbridge, Director of Sales, and G. A. Biesecker, sales manager, Trade Sales Division, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.'s paint department, who have recently returned from a trip through Georgia, Florida and Louisiana, are optimistic about business conditions in the south. Mr. Woodbridge reports that more building is now in progress than at any time during the past few years.

Bids for the sale of approximately 21,277 pounds of albumen, used in making blood albumen glue, packed in wooden boxes, 36x18x20 inches, located at Fairfield, Ohio, will be received at the Material Disposal and Salvage Section, Office of the Chief of Air Service, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C., until 3 P. M. Oct. 23.

Linseed oil imports during July are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as 1,068,592 gallons, valued at \$669,704. England sent 679,050 gallons, valued at \$416,675; Netherlands 359,636 gallons, valued at \$232,500; Denmark 29,906 gallons, valued at \$20,529.

Naval stores companies were represented at a meeting at Savannah, Ga., last week, to form an export company under the Webb Act. A committee was named with F. W. Pettibone as chairman, to organize the export corporation.

Exports of refined cottonseed oil during August included 213,331 pounds to Cuba; 223,722 pounds to Chile; 180,000 pounds to Uruguay; 105,273 pounds to Dominican Republic; 122,590 pounds to Mexico; 136,085 pounds to Yugoslavia.

The M. Augustin Paint and Glass Co., New Orleans, La., will rebuild its plant on Baronne street, recently destroyed by fire with loss approximating \$200,000.

Coconut oil exports in August included more than 1,300,000 pounds to Canada; 263,593 pounds to Mexico, and 136,616 pounds to Cuba.

Charles S. Gillman, representative of the Carter White Lead Co., at Cleveland, Ohio, died suddenly Oct. 4, of acute indigestion. He was 62 years old.

Flaxseed imports in July were 1,654,257 bushels, valued at \$3,732,264, principally from Argentina. About 59,000 bushels came from China.

The J. F. McRee Turpentine Co., recently established at Camilla, Ga., will erect a plant for the manufacture of pine products.

Oil Trade Notes

H. Jasspon, Houston, Texas, and John Aspegren, New York, have purchased the plant of the Planters Cotton Oil Co., Augusta, Ga.

The peanut crop in the South as based on conditions of Oct. 1 was estimated at 674,478,000 pounds as compared with 816,465,000 pounds a year ago.

Linseed oil exports in August were 76,409 pounds to Panama; 56,680 pounds to Cuba; 43,698 pounds to Mexico; 22,620 pounds to Germany, and 24,706 pounds to Colombia.

W. J. Lawson has been appointed manager of the newly organized pigment sales division of the Grasselli Chemical Co. with headquarters in Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Frederick A. Farrer has resigned as advertising director of the Glidden Co. and will go into business as a specialist in paint and varnish advertising. He will also do considerable editorial work.

Exports of rosin during August amounted to 139,551 barrels, valued at \$764,298. Spirits of turpentine exports were 529,399 gallons, valued at \$613,793. The principal shipments were to England, the Netherlands, Germany and Brazil.

The partnership of Babcock, McLeod & Co., 90 West street, New York, was dissolved on Sept. 30, by mutual consent. Mr. Babcock will take over all assets and liabilities of the partnership and continue the business under the name of Robert Babcock & Co.

The Peanut Growers' Exchange, Norfolk, Va., has instituted a suit for the recovery of \$3,650,000, three-fold damages under the Sherman Anti-trust Act, in the United States District Court against a score or more persons and concerns, members of the National Peanut Cleaners' and Shellers' Association in Virginia and North Carolina.

The first estimate of the sesame crop issued by the Department of Statistics India shows a total area of 2,329,000 acres for 1922-23 as compared with 1,543,000 acres in 1921-22. This forecast does not include the late Burma crop and the United Provinces. The present condition of the crop is good but more rain is urgently needed in some of the important sesame growing tracts.

The flaxseed crop yield in the Northwest is estimated at 11,725,000 bushels as compared with 8,112,000 bushels of last year. The average production of flaxseed in the United States for the five year period, 1916-20, amounted to 10,972,000 bushels. Early reports from the Northwest were unfavorable but the yield of flaxseed per acre is estimated at 8.7 bushels per acre. The average price on October 1 at the source of production, was \$1.881 per bushel as compared to \$1.629 per bushel last year.

Members of the vegetable oil trade held a meeting last week in the executive offices of the New York Produce Exchange to protest against the proposed reduction in freight rates on vegetable oils shipped from the Pacific coast ports to points in the middle west. M. B. Snavely, of the Oil Seeds Co., and I. A. Boody of Balfour, Williamson & Co., were appointed chairman and secretary, respectively, of a committee which will present the argument against the change in freights to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Eastern importers believe that a reduction in the rate to 65c per cwt. would tend to divert all traffic in oils imported from the Far East to Pacific coast ports.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, pages 1015-1017

CRUDE DRUG CONSUMERS MORE ACTIVE

General Improvement Noted in All Quarters of the Trade—Ergot Again Cheaper—Licorice Root Cleaned Out on Spot—Cubeb Arrivals Down Sharply—Henbane Leaves Falling—Price Changes Narrow

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Althea Root, 1c lb.	Coriander Seed, blchd., 1c lb.	Cardamom Seed, 3c lb.	Henbane Leaves, 8c lb.
Burdock Root, 1c lb.	Licorice Root, 2½c lb.	Colchicum Root, ½c lb.	Henna Leaves, 2c lb.
Caraway Seed, ¼c lb.	Mastic Gum, 5c lb.	Cubeb Berries, 10c lb.	Hops, Pacific Coast, 5c lb.
		Damiana Leaves, 1c lb.	Japan Wax, ¼c lb.
		Ergot, 5c lb.	Leeches, \$5.50 per 100

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$23	\$90	\$12
Buchu Leaves, Short	.90	.90	.95	1.25	4.00	.85
Cantharides, Russian	3.25	3.25	3.50	2.50	9.00	2.10
Cocculus Indicus	.03½	.03½	.03½	.07	.85	.03
Ergot, Spanish	.58	.63	.73	1.25	4.50	.54
Insect Powder, pure	.52	.52	.52	.38	1.00	.28
Ipecac, Cartagena, pwd.	1.75	1.75	1.80	1.60	4.50	1.35
Nux Vomica	.07	.07	.07	.10	.14½	.07
Opium, gum	6.75	6.75	6.00	5.50	30.00	5.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.45	.45	.46	.45	1.75	.15
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	1.75	1.75	1.75	3.00	6.00	1.50
Wild Cherry Bk., thin nat.	.09	.09	.09	.09	.21	.07
Average	1.38	1.37	1.35	1.27	5.28	1.00

The long awaited improvement in business has apparently set in. All sellers of crude drugs reported greater activity during the week than for some time previous. Buying has picked up and consumers are beginning to look to their winter needs. Most factors expect conditions to become steadily better; at least no reaction is looked for. Some scarcities are causing prices to advance slightly and arrivals in other lines are forcing prices a little lower, but the market generally has a steady tone. Ergot continued to slide off. Licorice developed an acute spot scarcity and is practically nominal. Coriander and caraway seeds moved up. Cubeb berries dropped sharply. Henbane and henna leaves are cheaper. Althea and burdock roots have advanced. Mastic gum is firmer. Pacific coast hops are lower. Leeches are in better supply at easier figures. Buchu leaves continue soft.

Althea Root—Limited quantity if available root held higher at 13c@14c.

Anise—Spanish holding at 18c@18½c. Star at 14½c@15c.

Agar Agar—No. 1 firmly held at \$1.45@\$1.50. Supplies continue tight on spot.

Belladonna—No change from 12c@13c basis on leaves. Scarce and firm at those figures.

Blackhaw Root—Some sellers are quoting higher prices but stocks can still be had at 30c@31c.

Buchu—Weak at 90c@95c in bales and 95c@\$1.00 for less. On sufficient quantity better than 90c might be done.

Burdock Root—Named higher at 17c@18c.

Canary Seed—South American goods firmer at 4½c@4¾c. Morocco at 6c@6½c, unchanged.

Cantharides—Russian whole at \$3.25@\$3.30, powder at \$3.75@\$3.85. Chinese whole at \$1.10@\$1.15, powder \$1.25. Soft at those figures.

Caraway Seed—Advance in Dutch seed noted. Now at 18¾c@19¾c, as to quantity.

Cardamom—Cheaper supplies of both decorticated and bleached goods available. Quoted at 61c@63c and 70c@\$1.10 respectively. Green grinding at 65c@66c.

Chamomile Flowers—Hungarian grade higher than 24c in some quarters but that figure is met in others. Roman 65c@70c.

Cloves—Reacted to 32c@33c on spot. Goods due this week offered at 31c. For November arrival 26c is done.

Cochicum Root—Recent arrivals brought price down to 8½c@9c spot.

Coriander Seed—Bleached firmer at 16c@16½c owing to scarcity and higher shipping prices from Holland. Unbleached 13c@14c; for arrival 12½c is possible.

Cubeb Berries—Outside holders of recently imported berries selling at sharply reduced figures. Goods may be had as low as 80c. Most houses refuse to shade 90c. For powdered goods down to 85c is done.

Culvers Root—Continues practically nominal at 22c.

Damiana Leaves—Easier at 10c@11c.

Deer Tongue Leaves—Higher prices reported asked in country. On spot 7½c@8c is possible.

Elm Bark—Spot selected bundles soft at 27c@30c.

Ergot—Dropped to 58c@60c. Weak at those figures. Holders willing to turn goods over at small margin profit to effect sale. Conflicting reports as to shipment price.

Fennel Seed—Scarcity in both grades caused prices to firm slightly. French now at 12½c@13c; German at 20c@22c.

Henbane Leaves—New crop material down sharply to 42c@43c. Arrivals weakening market considerably.

Henna Leaves—Shipment of whole goods on spot at 22c@23c. Powder available at 26c in limited amounts.

Hops—Pacific Coast brand cheaper at 18c@20c. Market dullness forced price down.

Insect Powder—Little of interest noted. Pure at 51c@53c; half stems at 31c@33c.

Japan Wax—Softened slightly. Now offered at 14½c@15c.

Leeches—Until lot is sold lone spot holder is quoting \$9.50 per 100 on recent arrivals.

Licorice—Sellers were not inclined to contract for shipment owing to large stocks which flooded market some time ago. Supplies of old crop material had been drained by routine needs of consumers and when large buyers took on stocks the spot market was left practically bare. Price nominally 9½c@10c for whole goods. Powder in fair supply at 9c@10c. Bundles quoted at 18½c@25c unchanged.

Lycopodium—Interest low at 75c inside spot.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 cheaper at 41½c@42c. Other

grades unchanged with Banda at 44c@45c and Batavia at 37c@38c.

Mandrake Root—Firm at 17c@18c. Country advices continue bullish.

Mastic Gum—Advanced to 65c@70c on spot as shipment figures firm. At shipping point 65c is reported asked, making goods about 68c laid down New York.

Nux Vomica—Buttons quiet at 7c@7½c. Powder 10½c@11c.

Quince Seed—Nominal spot. Oct.-Nov. shipment \$1.30.

Saffron Flowers—Valencian grade firm at \$32.00 @ \$32.50. American at \$1.45@1.50.

Sarsaparilla Root—Mexican goods weak at 26c@27c. In quantity better can probably be done. Heavy arrivals softening prices.

Tragacanth—No. 1 available at \$1.75 inside.

Drug Trade News Notes

Government cinchona plantations in Java contained 9,844,000 cinchona trees at the end of 1920. Plants at various stages of development totaled 2,405,000. About 100,000 more kilos of bark were gathered in 1920 than in the previous year, says the report.

The Western Drug and Chemical Co., of Sioux Falls, S. D., has moved into a new building at 323 South Philips avenue. The company was organized in 1915 by George Brown, Earl C. Brown and R. C. Brown. Besides the wholesale business the company is now manufacturing many products.

George E. Reichenback, of H. R. Lathrop & Co., New York crude drug house, sailed for Europe Saturday, Oct. 14, on the steamer Olympic. Mr. Reichenback will first go to Holland and from there to various other European countries. The trip will combine business with pleasure and will take about eight weeks.

John Clarke & Co., Inc., say of the spice market: "The market is fairly active but trading is limited principally to selling of odd lots at slightly advanced figures occurring with the passage of the tariff bill. It is a curious thing that this market is, with few exceptions, the cheapest of all spice sources today. Many users, sensing this, are carrying fair stocks, and are not eager on additional supplies at present."

Ergot continues to furnish a storm center for various conflicting shipment prices. A prominent factor among importers if the Spanish grade stated that 45c c. i. f. was absolutely the lowest price quoted from abroad. Various other spot sellers had heard figures as low as 35c and 32c in bond. It is thought that this material is perhaps some of the so-called Russian ergot, being in reality Polish or Hungarian material.

In a recent issue of the "Chemist and Druggist," London, appeared an editorial discussing the effect of the American tariff on New York prices. After making the statement that the tariff was an attempt to give American makers monopolies, the following sentence was printed: "Already substantial advances by the makers of all mercurial preparations, bismuth salts, citric acid, mercury, and buchu leaves, have been made." After obtaining such a great increase in duty American makers of buchu leaves can hardly be censured for advancing their prices at once.

DRUACHEM CLUB TO HOLD DINNER

The first gun of the 1922-23 season at the Druachem Club of New York will be fired on Monday evening, Nov. 6, at the club's quarters, 160 Pearl street. An informal dinner with the customary speeches supplanted by some "real entertainers," as announced by the committee, will be held on Election Day eve. The notice sent out reads as follows: "Just a good dinner and some real entertainers. No speakers. A member of the committee will call on you personally, so be prepared to dig. It will cost you five smackers, but is going to be worth double. Kick in. You cannot afford to miss this one. Join the neighbors' children in a real get-together party." The committee in charge of the dinner includes Ben Spencer of B. M. Spencer & Co., B. J. Fogarty of J. L. Hopkins & Co., Richard Prentice of W. Benkert & Co., John A. Chew of the Warner Chemical Co., and George Huisking of Chas. L. Huisking, ex-officio.

Preceding the dinner, the annual election of the club's officers will take place. The nominating committee, of which William Barry of the Mallinckrodt New York office is chairman, is considering nominees and will make its recommendations at that time.

JOHN L. THOMPSON CO. 125 YEARS OLD

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 18.—John L. Thompson Sons & Co., Inc., of this city, have the distinction of being the oldest wholesale drug house in the United States with a record of continuous occupancy of one place of business. To celebrate the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of their founding they gave two luncheons last week at the Troy Club. The first of these was for retail druggists and was held on Tuesday; the second, for users of heavy chemicals, was held on Friday, Oct. 13.

W. Leland Thompson, president of the company and grandson of John L. Thompson, said the company was started in 1797 by Dr. Samuel Gale, Jr. In 1804 Dr. Gale associated with himself his brother, William, and the firm was known as S. & W. Gale. In 1903 the company was incorporated. The present offices are: President, John Leland Thompson, grandson of John L. Thompson; vice-president, Harvey D. Cowee, grandson of James F. Cowee; treasurer, H. Lewis Waterbury, who became associated with the business in 1877; secretary, W. J. Wyley, who joined it in 1875.

The guests at the luncheon were invited to attend an Industrial and Mercantile Exposition being held in the new State armory under the auspices of the Troy Chamber of Commerce, where John L. Thompson Sons & Co. had two booths.

DR. RUSBY'S DISCOVERIES IN DRUGS

Dr. H. H. Rusby, of the Columbia University School of Pharmacy, who headed the Mulford expedition to the upper Amazon district, says: "The botanical work of the Mulford Biological Exploration of 1921-22 was directed specially toward the investigation of medicinal plants. Two problems of exceptional interest were connected with the botanical origin of the two drugs, coto and cocillana or guapi, and their spurious substitutes.

"It has never been known what trees yield the coto and paracoto barks, although evident that they pertain to the Lauraceae. For many years, no genuine bark of either has reached our markets, and the use of their worthless substitutes has resulted in destroying the medical reputation of these valuable drugs. Through the careful study of my associate, Dr. O. E. White, of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, it is now possible to provide for the supply of the genuine drug in future."

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, page 1030, Aromatic Chemicals, page 1031

CLOVES AND CITRONELLA LOWER

Increasing Spot Stocks Responsible—Oil Bergamot Reacting from Low Figure—Artificial Mustard Cut in Competition—Coriander Again Higher—Oils Caraway, Limes and Wormwood Down—Methyl Salicylate Firm Following Second Advance in Ten Days

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Bergamot, 10c lb.	Oil Limes, 5c lb.
Oil Cajuput 5c lb.	Oil Mustard, Artif., 50c lb.
Oil Coriander, \$2.50 lb.	Oil Wormwood, 50c lb.
Declined	
Oil Caraway, 10c lb.	
Oil Citronella, 2½c lb.	
Oil Cloves, 1uc lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year	Peak	War	Pre-War
Oil Bergamot	\$3.10	\$3.00	\$3.60	\$5.25	\$7.00	\$5.00	
Oil Citronella, Ceylon.....	.47½	.50	.60	.40	.92	.60	
Oil Cloves	2.00	2.10	2.30	2.05	3.70	1.40	
Oil Lemon .....	.65	.65	.70	.70	1.70	2.00	
Oil Peppermint, Nat.....	2.75	2.75	3.00	1.75	9.00	2.25	
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.....	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	13.50	5.25	
Oil Sassafras, Artif.....	.42	.42	.42	.53	1.00	.26	
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.....	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	5.15	1.50	
Coumarin	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.15	31.00	3.30	
Methyl Salicylate, Cans.....	.47	.47	.41	.32	1.00	.90	
Vanillin .....	.45	.45	.45	.50	.95	.29	
Average	2.04	2.05	2.10	2.17	6.83	2.05	

Conditions in the market for essential oils are improving to some extent although a number of important articles are still in rather questionable positions. Aromatics as yet show no signs of stability and all trading in that field is of the hand to mouth variety. Most factors have no ideas as to what replacement values will be. Business in oils is better if anything and the demand for a number of products is gaining ground. Sellers look for added improvement when the soap makers and perfumers get into their fall and winter manufacturing seasons. Oil bergamot is firmer as sales increase and shipment prices stiffen. Artificial mustard sustained a sharp decline in competitive movement. Oils citronella and cloves continue to ease downward from their recent unusually high states. Coriander again higher on acute scarcity. Methyl salicylate very strong following the second advance inside of ten days. Caraway cheaper following arrivals. Oils wormwood and limes lower. Peppermint weak in the country but unchanged on spot. Anise tending upward with advances from the Orient bullish. Oil cajuput up slightly.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—No change from previous prices has been made. Both bitter grades are quoted at \$4.25@4.50. Sweet oil selling from 42½c to 48c as to quantity and seller. Some factors are not doing the low figure.

Oil Anise—Good demand noted and cables from the Orient carrying higher prices for shipment. Some sellers say this article is due for a series of advances as it has been quite low in this market for some time. On sufficient quantity 50c can still be done in one quarter on technical oil although most holders are naming 52½c@55c U. S. P. product available at 55c@60c.

Oil Bergamot—Increasing consuming demand coupled with firmer prices for shipment caused the price to advance to \$3.10@3.25lb. Firm at that figure. Sellers

say goods are just commencing to move following a long period of inactivity and that improvement will be steady from now on.

Oil Cajuput—Firming from recent low figures. Now quoted at 75c@80c lb.

Oil Camphor—Unchanged, with white Jap and Chinese brands at 16c@18c lb. Heavy grade at 11½c@12c.

Oil Caraway—A small shipment of oil received during the week brought the price down to \$4.25@4.50lb. Demand is confined to limited channels as soap makers will not pay the high prices asked. Supplies available for shipment from Holland practically nil, owing to poor quality seed.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Quoted between 80c and 90c as to quantity and seller.

Oil Citronella—Continues to ease off under pressure of increasing spot stocks. Drums down to 47½c@50c and cans off to 50c@52½c. Weak at those figures. Java oil can be had at 65c in drums, in quantity, but some holders are asking 70c inside. Ranging from 70c to 75c in cans.

Oil Cloves—Arrivals of cheaper spice forcing oil prices down. Since the high level of \$2.45 was reached in some quarters, about a month ago, figures have dropped steadily and are likely to continue lower. Cans are now offered at \$2.00@2.10, with bottles at \$2.10@2.15. Routine demand in evidence.

Oil Cassia—Some sellers asking \$1.70 inside but \$1.65 can still be done on sufficient quantity. Ranges to \$1.80. Reports indicate that shipment figures are higher as is the case with other Oriental products.

Oil Coriander—Continues to advance on acute spot scarcity. Now at \$20.00@21.50 with some holders even higher. Shipment prices are reported firmer.

Oil Eucalyptus—In good demand at 38c@40c lb. Prices are strong and in some quarters advances are predicted.

Oil Lemon—Quoted from 65c to 80c unchanged as to quantity, packing, brand and seller. Interest among consumers is at low levels which accounts for the low price prevailing. Shipment figures change often but it is understood that 50c or 51c is generally quoted.

Oil Limes—Expressed goods off further as oil may be imported lower under the new tariff. Now at \$2.25@2.40lb. Distilled goods 50c@55c.

Oil Linaloe—Prices range widely as to quality. From \$2.15 to \$2.35 is named. New crop continues to arrive and exerts a weakening effect on the market.

Oil Mustard—Artificial mustard was dropped to \$2.50@2.75, according to quantity, in competition. The first cut sent the price to \$2.75 and the second to \$2.50.

Oil Orange—Dull and selling only in a limited routine way. Sweet Italian at \$2.75@2.90, West Indian at \$2.50@2.65, and American at \$2.90@3.00. Bitter oil \$1.90@2.00.

Oil Peppermint—Spot prices have not changed during the week. Natural oil selling at \$2.75@2.85. Redistilled product \$3.10@3.20. The market is weak as supplies in the country are liable to be cheaper as growers become tired of holding for their figures.

Oil Sandalwood—No better than \$6.75@\$7.00 is quoted although the market is practically flooded with new crop oil. The increase in duty is holding the price and as yet there has been no disposition on the part of sellers to shade quotations.

Oil Wormseed—Named at \$2.40@\$2.50 unchanged.

Oil Wormwood—Cheaper supplies available. Holders asking \$9.00@\$9.50lb. Limited interest has weakening effect on prices.

Aromatic Chemicals

Outside of a few staple articles there is as yet no real market price on aromatics. Efforts of importers to get at the root of the proposition have not been in effect long enough to accomplish anything definite but it is expected that they will eventually do something towards clearing up the muddle. Some houses refuse to quote at all.

Coumarin—Quoted at \$4.00@\$4.25 in maker's hands.

Methyl Salicylate—Unless some relief is found for users of phenol in the manufacture of salicylic acid and salicylates, still higher prices are possible. Synthetic wintergreen firm at 45c in 500 pound drums and 47c in 50 pound cans. Resale goods offered at 43c@45c as to quantity.

ORBIS COMPANY BUILDING NEW PLANT

The Orbis Products Trading Co., 215 Pearl st., New York, is building a \$50,000 factory at 964 Frelinghuysen ave., Newark, N. J. The ground was broken Sept. 15, and construction work is progressing favorably. Before the first of the year the equipment in the company's Brooklyn plant will be taken down and shipped to the new location, which was picked because of its shipping facilities.

Essential oils will be redistilled at Newark and a few aromatic chemicals will be manufactured. Perfumers' concentrates and various other articles used by soap-makers, perfumers and flavoring extract makers will be compounded.

Essential Oil Notes

Abyssinian civet is arriving at Aden, Arabia, in larger quantities, according to reports. Demand from various European countries, particularly Germany, is livening up and the market is adopting a better tone. Shipments to the U. S. this year are a little under those for the same period last year, only 4,738 ounces compared to 6,061 for their first nine months of 1921.

Paul Schulze-Berge, president of Heine & Co., New York essential oil house, returned from abroad, on the steamer Olympic, Wednesday, Oct. 11. Mr. Schulze-Berge had been in Germany and France for about five weeks.

Imports were light this week. Only 100 cases of anise, 11 drums of citronella, 11 drums of almond, 8 cases of rosemary, 6 cases of rose and 1 case of coriander were received at this port.

All shipment figures coming from the Orient are higher. Both anise and cassia oil holders are becoming bullish in their views. Cassia on spot has not been affected but anise is much firmer.

Official reports give the exports of lemon oil from Messina during August were 27,000 kilos, which is much less than July exports. Exports of sweet orange oil were about 5,000 kilos against 4,000 in July. Bergamot oil exports were 8,000 kilos.

SICILY'S ESSENTIAL OIL OUTPUT

The Sicilian oil industry produces five essential oils—lemon, sweet orange, bitter orange, mandarine and bergamot. The essential oil obtained from the bitter orange is more fragrant than that obtained from the sweet orange. The color of essential oils varies from canary yellow to reddish yellow in orange and mandarine oils. Bergamot oil is a greenish yellow color. The taste of lemon is bitter and the taste of mandarine, ordinary orange and bergamot is sweet. Lemon, orange and mandarine juice, at the ordinary temperature of 20° C., weigh as medium 860 grammes per litre; bergamot oil is lighter, weighing, under the same conditions, 847 grammes per litre.

The fragrance of the essences extracted in the month of February is greater than the fragrance of those extracted in the month of December. The maximum fragrance is reached in February and decreases in the following months. The yield in July is only one-half the February yield.

The extraction of essential oils has been carried on in Sicily for a century, but exportation to Europe and America began about fifty years ago. The hand pressing of lemon skins was the first method, and is still employed today. In 1898 the first essential oil machine, invented by Gio Serravallo, was used at Messina. However, at that time a roughly constructed apparatus for expressing bergamot oil was used in Calabria on the peninsula. For this machine fruits of about the same size are selected and subjected for some minutes to a regulated pressure between two other discs, one of which is stopped while the other is moved.

Near Palermo are two important essential oil works, using different processes, one of which is based on squeezing and rubbing the entire fruit, distilling the resulting liquid in a vacuum at a temperature a little higher than the outside air. This process is patented by Peratoner and Scarlata.

The Sicilian production of lemons ranges between 400,000 and 500,000 tons per year, from 120,000 to 170,000 tons per year of these fruits being transformed into citrate of lime, citric acid and the essential oil. The processes vary from utilizing in some cases only the centre of the lemons and in others only the bark. Sicily produces from 5,000 to 6,000 tons per year of citrate of lime at Messina, Catania, Palermo and Siracusa. The production of citrate of lime is regulated by a special law providing for a monopoly and is controlled by the Camera Agrumaria. This corporation disposes of the entire production, and effects its sale on the different markets.

The yearly production of essential oils in Sicily reaches 600 tons including 470 tons of lemon juice, 72 tons of sweet and bitter orange oils, 48 tons of bergamot oil, and 10 tons of mandarine oil.

There are now two works in Sicily producing citric acid—the Soc. An. per l'Industria ed il Commercio dei Derivati d'Agrumi, and the Fabbrica Chimica Italiana Goldenberg, which is a more recent plant. The production of both works, is about 300 tons a year.

The Revenue Bureau figures show that 648 concerns engaged in the manufacture of paints and varnishes made returns. Of that number 438 reported net incomes aggregating \$17,371,134 and paid taxes totaling \$3,688,282. The remaining 210 reported deficits amounting to \$3,154,247. Soap manufacturing concerns making returns numbered 157, of which 63 reported incomes totaling \$3,657,175 and paid taxes amounting to \$632,501. The remaining 94 concerns reported deficits totaling \$14,798,185,107 fertilizer manufacturers of 230 reported net incomes of \$5,480,826. Their tax bill was \$885,771. The remaining 123 had deficits of \$25,788,478.

The Consuming Industries

PAPER MAKERS DISCUSS REPORTS ON TRADE CONDITIONS HERE AND ABROAD

American Paper and Pulp Association and Allied Organizations Hear Addresses on the Industry in Norway and on Proposed Plans for Standardizing and Simplifying Manufacturing in the United States

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Oct. 18.—The American Paper and Pulp Association and affiliated organizations are in session here at the Hotel Drake. The situation in the fine paper trade was presented by Col. B. A. Franklin representing the manufacturers. The Salesmen's Association held sessions on Tuesday and a banquet in the evening. Book Paper, Gummed Paper and Vegetable Parchment Manufacturers Associations began their sessions Tuesday.

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, will tell of his trip to European paper mills in an address on "Scandinavian Competition." S. S. Willson, representing the Bureau of Standards, Washington, will speak on "Standardization and Simplification of the Paper Industry."

The importance of the Canadian pulp and paper industry, and particularly the pulp and paper export trade, is shown by the fact that for the year ended April, 1922, these exports had a total value of over \$180,000,000—a figure exceeded only by exports of wheat and agricultural products—according to an analysis of the trade by the Paper Division of the Department of Commerce. The Canadian pulp and paper industry as of December 30, 1920, official figures, employed an invested capital of over \$347,000,000, of which slightly more than one-half was in the Province of Quebec. Production capacity was over 1,200,000 tons annually. In the first six months of 1922, Canadian mills produced over 516,000 tons of newsprint, as compared with 612,000 produced by United States mills.

A modern bleaching and finishing plant will be erected at Taylors, near Greenville, S. C., by the Alester G. Furman Co. The cost of construction is estimated at \$2,000,000. H. R. Stephenson, of the Lannet Bleaching and Dye Works, West Point, Ga., is reported interested.

The United States Sheet and Window Glass Co. has fired two furnaces in its new plant at Shreveport, La., said to be the second largest in the world. Walter A. Jones is president and J. L. Keener is secretary and treasurer of the new company.

The Amoskeag Mill Co. expects to open one of its largest mills in the near future. About 75 per cent of the departments are now in operation. A citizens committee is at work adjusting differences between the owners and employees.

The Southern Textile Exposition will be held at Greenville, S. C., Oct. 19 to 26. The railroads have reduced passenger fares from points in North and South Carolina.

The Suncook Mills, Suncook, N. H. resumed work after a nine-months shutdown, owing to a strike.

New Consuming Companies

United & Globe Rubber Corp., Dover, Del., \$2,000,000. To make rubber and products of rubber. W. McK. Milner, Trenton, N. J.; J. Green, H. Milner, Bethlehem, Pa.; rep., S. D. Townsend, 927 Market st., Wilmington.

Wilola Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$1,000,000. To make medicinal preparations. Artemus Smith, Wilmington.

Belmont Co., Inc., Boston, \$10,000. To make glassware and novelties. P. S. Crockett, Quincy, Mass., S. S. Slosberg, Arlington, Mass., A. A. Sifton, Dorchester, Mass.

Lockwood-Goss Co., Haverhill, Mass., \$10,000. To make shoes and leather. G. E. Goss, J. P. Cleary, Florence H. Bradley, Haverhill.

Standard Food Co., Boston, \$10,000. To make beverages and food products. H. L. Zarsky, Malden, Isadore Kravitz, Simon Solomont, Roxbury.

Gill Leather Co., Salem, Mass., \$50,000. To make leather. John Gill, A. G. Pitman, Maud Gill, Salem.

Newton Oil Co., Newton, Mass., \$200,000. To make petroleum products. D. J. and D. D. Sullivan, Newton Centre, J. J. Reid, Jr., Brookline.

Diamond Oil Co., Marlboro, Mass., \$50,000. To make petroleum products. G. H., W. H., E. N., A. W. and G. H., Jr. Blood, Lancaster.

H. and G. Confectionery Co., Boston, \$10,000. Frank Greene, G. D. Harris, Rebecca Greene, Louis Lazaris, Boston.

Littlefield-Labal Leather Co., Peabody, Mass., \$20,000. A. S. Littlefield, Boston, Chapin Legal, Abington, W. F. Littlefield, Peabody.

Albany Soap Corp., Albany, N. Y., \$90,000. Consolidation of Three Points Products Corp., and Christian Bros. Soap Co., J. Grober, J. H. Rea, J. Nicklas; attorneys, Tobin, Wiswall & Walton, Albany.

Bertol Drug Corp., Queens, \$10,000. I. G. Herman, H. E. Mitchell; attorney, E. Karutz, 177 Broadway.

National Petroleum Products Co., Wilmington, Del., \$6,000,000. Delaware Registration Trust Co.

Diamond State Fish Products Co., \$200,000. J. R. Baylis, W. H. Bookhammer, Lewes, Del.

Aladdin Tire Corp., East Rutherford, N. J., 2,500 shares no par value. C. A. Bates, F. A. Goddard, C. Greene, Rutherford, N. J.

Vul-Tex Rubber Co., Barberton, O., \$300,000. To make sponge rubber and novelty rubber goods. G. W. Mers, M. Hoppers, R. and E. Burroughs, H. Herberich. (Reorganization of the Electric Rubber Reclaiming Co.)

Witwer Battery Co., 630 St. Louis st., Danville, Ill., \$500,000. To make automobile and radio storage batteries. H. T. and F. M. Witwer, G. H. Keeley.

Eagle Bottling Works, Buffalo, N. Y., \$10,000. M. E. Baird, W. A. McDermott; attorney, W. J. Oliver, 220 Broadway.

Penrod Mills, New Bedford, Mass., \$900,000. To make cotton, linen, silk, and woolen goods.

Chromotabletten Co., New York, \$100,000. Druggists. A. H. Jaffe, 982 Aldus st., Bronx.

Youngstown Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Youngstown, O., \$150,000.

C. H. J. Rosenberg, New York, \$50,000. To do dyeing and cleaning. C. and H. and J. Rosenberg; attorney, M. Salom, 5 Beekman st.

A. & M. & D. Goldberg, New York, \$20,000. To make candies. A. & M. Goldberg, H. Gartner; attorney, H. G. Fromberg, 320 Broadway.

Spa Spring Ice Co., Perth Amboy, N. J., \$150,000. To make ice. Frederick Killinger, Perth Amboy, Mable R. Hansen, Hans, H. K. Hansen, Seward, N. J.

Murray Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J., \$2,000,000. H. A. Black, John R. Turner, Alfred McCabe, Jersey City.

American Fibre Products Co., Philadelphia, \$100,000. To dye, clean, and make raw fibres. Corporation Guarantee & Trust Co., Dover, Del.

Interstate Textile Manufacturing Co., Wilmington, Del., \$15,000,000. Delaware Registration Trust Co., Wilmington.

National Paper Mills Co., Wilmington, \$200,000. To make paper boxes. Colonial Charter Co., Dover.

Snowdrift Soap Co., Wilmington, \$250,000. To make soap. Colonial Charter Co.

Allegheny Chemical Mfg. Co., Wilmington, \$100,000. To make waterproofing materials. Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Techno-Chemical Process and Products Co., Wilmington, \$100,000. To make preparations. Delaware Charter Co.

Quality Beverage Distributing Co., Dover, Del., \$2,500. To make non-intoxicants. R. R. Amick, L. M. Jamison, Levi P. David, Washington; Capital Trust Co. of Delaware.

ACTIVITY IN RUBBER INDUSTRY

In spite of the fact that the total value of rubber goods exported declined about \$34,000 to \$2,788,928 during August, the third consecutive month in which a decrease has occurred, this value is greater by \$630,000 than in August, 1921, while for the eight months ending August, 1922, the total value, \$22,736,110, is nearly \$1,500,000 in excess of the corresponding period for 1921. This is distinctly encouraging in view of the lower prices prevailing this year, says Gordon Lee, Chief of the Automotive Division of the Department of Commerce.

A report on the crude rubber market prepared by a committee appointed by the British Colonial Office, London, approves the policy of restricting the production of rubber. Shares of rubber companies and the price of crude rubber advanced on the London markets.

Inner tubes for tires and other rubber products will be manufactured by a company which expects to move to Reading, Pa. Samuel H. Bell, Reading, is selecting the site. The capacity of the works will be increased upon removal.

Two rubber companies which are advancing production schedules are the Traveler Rubber Co., Bethlehem, Pa., and the Electric Hose & Rubber Co., Wilmington, Del.

The General Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, plans to double its output about the first of the year. The plant now has a capacity of 2,500 tires per day.

NEW TEXTILE MILLS

Silk mills in the Allentown, Pa., district are operating at about 60 per cent of normal capacity, according to the "Textile World."

The Verdun Mfg. Co., Woonsocket, R. I., recently capitalized at \$400,000, is producing worsted goods in its new plant on Manville Road.

The Crescent Textile Supply Co. will build a new mill in Philadelphia, and will improve its old mill in that city. The concern makes cotton goods.

The Burlington Silk Mills, Inc., Burlington, N. J., is installing new equipment to provide increased production. The mill is at present running at full capacity.

The Wear-Rite Textile Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada, will begin operating its new plant about the first of December. Worsted goods will be manufactured. H. Edmonson is president.

LEATHER AND TANNING NOTES

Reports show that hides and leather have been more active during the past month than for some time previous. Prices on raw materials have advanced, and a continued improvement is looked for.

The Springfield Tanning Co., 214 Holland Building, Springfield, Mo., has awarded a contract for the erection of a one-story and basement leather tanning plant. The proposed structure will be 100x135 feet, located on Commercial street. W. R. Wolfe is head.

The Government of India recently investigated the coasts of Burma in an effort to determine the value of certain tanning materials growing there. An expert connected with the party said that in addition to the mangrove swamps the country contained numerous unexploited tannins.

Trade Tips for Sellers

The Griess-Pfleger Tanning Co., 179 South street, Boston, is building a one-story leather tannery at Natick, Mass.

The Superior Dye Works, Spring City, Pa., has commenced operations. Ralph W. Roth and John C. Wainwright are interested in the company.

A new municipal gas works is planned for Kalamazoo, Mich., to cost about \$2,000,000. The city council, headed by C. L. Miller, city manager, is in charge of the work.

The Southwestern Tanning Co., 214 Holland Bldg., Springfield, Mo., is building a \$16,000 leather tannery. The concern was recently organized and is headed by W. R. Wolfe.

The Pacific Mills, operating cotton mills at Columbia, S. C., is to build a new bleachery, to avoid the delay and expense of sending goods to its factory at Lawrence, Mass.

The Wilmington Sugar Refinery Co., South Wilmington, Del., has resumed building operations on its local plant. Work on the \$750,000 unit was stopped some months ago.

The American Woolen Co. is advancing prices on cloth, the increase averaging from 10c to 25c per yard on various goods. The higher figures are explained by increased cost of raw materials.

The Bowling Green Spinning Mill, Bowling Green, S. C., has increased its capital from \$80,000 to \$100,000. The concern was formerly the Reynolds Cotton Mill. S. A. Sifford, of Clover, S. C., is president.

A new cotton finishing and bleaching firm will be established at Collinsville, Mass., to be known as the Whiteley Bleachery. Howard L. Whiteley, formerly with the Lowell Bleachery, is interested in the new company.

Kingston, Ont., Canada, will soon have a new woolen manufacturing concern, the civic industrial commissioner, Dr. W. W. Sands, announces. A company, already organized, has purchased the old Frontenac Moulding Co. plant in that city.

The Princeton Hosiery Mills, Princeton, W. Va., has been merged with the Hetrick Mills Co., Valhalla, S. C. The Hetrick Mills will be dismantled and hosiery machinery will be installed. Lowring G. Bowling is president of the new organization.

A large foundry, to furnish employment for 1,000 men, will be erected in Muskegon, Mich., by the Campbell-Wyant-Cannon Foundry Co. Frank E. McKee is vice-president of the firm, which at present operates a foundry in Muskegon Heights.

The J. S. Emmerson estate has begun proceedings at Vancouver, B. C., to foreclose on the assets of the Prince Rupert Pulp & Paper Co., for themselves and other holders of first mortgage bonds totaling \$800,000. The plaintiffs ask the appointment of a receiver for the company, which defaulted in payment of interest this year. The Montreal Trust Co., as second mortgage bondholders, is named as co-defendant. A. F. Sutherland, of Vancouver, and George W. Gay, of Texas, are the only directors still holding office in the firm. Its annual meeting called for last Wednesday was adjourned for lack of attendance, and no officers could be elected for the company.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, page 1031

CLOVES HIGHERS IN LONDON MARKET

Drug Auctions Featureless—Market Firmer on Oil Lemon, Menthol and Oil Eucalyptus—Chloral Hydrate, Quicksilver and Chillies Lower—Citric Acid, Saccharin, Phenacetin and Cod Liver Oil Easier

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Oct. 18.—The Drug Auctions which were held on Thursday, Oct. 1, were without special features in any of the sales made. Prices of crude drugs have remained firm. In the fine chemical market business is quiet.

Higher prices are announced on Zanzibar cloves. Quotations are firmer on lemon oil, menthol and oil eucalyptus.

Citric acid, saccharin, phenacetin and cod liver oil prices are easier.

Lemon prices are given for chloral hydrate, quicksilver and chillies.

London, Oct. 7 (By Mail).—The crude drug and fine chemical markets have been unsettled by the news from the Near East, but price changes have been few and of minor importance. There is an increased demand for refined camphor both for spot and future delivery. Menthol has suddenly advanced to 31s per lb, being about 4s per pound up on the week. As the consuming period is at hand and supplies are unusually short in this market and very little afloat, it is probable that the advance will continue. Benzoate of soda is in good demand owing to the advance in New York, and prices evidently touched bottom. Ergot continues to recede, and several essential oils, notably lemon and orange oils, have eased off in price.

Bismuth salts are firm at the late advance and the market would appear to be cleared of second hand holdings.

Menthol 31s to 31s 6d per lb after being 32s present shipment 25s c. i. f.

Quicksilver, owing to fresh arrivals from primary sources, is easier than last week and the direct shipments to the United States will have now ceased for the time being. Today's price is round about £13 5s per bottle.

Shellac is decidedly lower owing to the fall in the rate of the Calcutta rupee. Spot is quoted 280s for T. N. and October shipment 255s per cwt.

Opium—The British and other restrictions are being tightened against importers and exporters and licenses are difficult to obtain. Considering the limited stocks here the price at present asked for good druggists and manufacturing qualities appear quite reasonable. Good quality testing 12 per cent is now 13s 6d per lb, but requires careful inspection.

Ipecacuanha—Matto Grosso is very firm and as the winter, the consuming season, approaches will very probably go higher, the more so that stocks are light. The quotation of 7s 3d per lb might be shaded. Arrivals are small.

Foenugreek seed is getting scarce on spot and Mogador now costs 25s per cwt.

Mint Oil, Japanese, is dearer at 7s 3d per lb.

Ergot of Rye is easier again and, as foreshadowed in reports for some time past, the pressure of the new

FOREIGN EXCHANGE		Par.	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)		\$4.886	\$4.432
France (franc)		.193	.075
Italy (lira)		.193	.042
Germany (mark) per hundred		23.80	.037
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred		20.30	.340
Poland (mark) per hundred		23.80	.010
Japan (yen)		.499	.480
Spain (peseta)		.193	.152
Holland (guilder)		.402	.338
Belgium (franc)		.198	.070
Norway (crown)		.268	.183
Switzerland (franc)		.193	.185
Sweden (crown)		.268	.266
Denmark (crown)		.268	.201
Argentina (peso)		.424	.359
Brazil (milreis)		.279	.116
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)		.789	.563
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)		1.082	.753
(Tael—Peking, silver)		1.156	.786
Russia (100 rubles)		51.50	.100

crop from Spain and Portugal as well as other outside districts, Hungary and possibly indirect supplies from Russia, must continue to depress the market. Today's price is 2s 8d per lb spot.

Germany will never again be able to export 1,000,000 tons of sugar, as it did before the war, according to Alfred P. Dennis, special representative of the Department of Commerce in Europe. Perhaps ten years from now it may have a surplus of 500,000 tons; but for the immediate future it will have all it can do to supply domestic needs. Germany for years has been the leading beet-sugar producer in the world. Second place in world production, formerly occupied by Russia, has now been taken by the United States. With production cut approximately in half by the war the recovery of the German sugar industry is a matter of practical concern to American beet growers and sugar refiners.

The reflex of the industrial disturbances in the United States is beginning to make itself apparent in the Belgian metallurgical industry in a considerable increase in export orders, says Acting Commercial Attache Cross in a cable to the Dept. of Commerce. The number of blast furnaces in operation is greater than at any time since the Armistice. Prices of pig iron and steel products are rising. Labor unrest is also apparent and recent wage reductions may be cancelled if present favorable conditions continue to prevail.

The increasing demands of the agricultural industry in Germany for fertilizers assures continued operation of the plants manufacturing such products. Ammonium sulfate continues to be in great demand though prices have risen 30 per cent since the new prices for coal went into effect July 1. Increased supply of soda has augmented the output of the soap industry. Scarcity of coal and shortage of labor are the principal complaints in the chemical industries and the cause of advances in prices.

Consul Vance, Colombo, cables the Department of Commerce that the new customs tariff of Ceylon which went into effect provisionally from Aug. 25 has been adopted with certain modifications. The import duty on soap is more moderate than had been proposed. The final rate on toilet soap is 10 per cent ad valorem compared with a former rate of 7½ per cent.

WHY POTASH AGREEMENT FAILED

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Hamburg, Germany, Oct. 6.—The private negotiations which have been conducted between French and German potash producers with a view to merging the two industries have not been successful. The Germans offered an export contingent of 10 per cent to the French, but the latter proposed 35 per cent. The production of the Alsatian mines during the second quarter of 1922 has improved little compared with the first quarter. The whole production of potash K_2O during the first six months of 1922 amounted to 55,015 metric tons against 96,660 tons during the same time in 1921; 335,421 metric tons of potash salts were produced during the first half of 1922 against 895,774 tons during the whole of 1921. The Alsatian Potash Syndicate has reduced the price of sylvinit between 14 and 20 per cent to meet German competition.

The production of potash at Kalusz, Poland, is only 10 per cent of the requirements of that country, which has been depending upon its own resources, as importation from France was too expensive and German potash was difficult to procure on account of the German prohibition against exportation to Poland. It is expected that after the signing of the Polish-German trade agreement German potash exports to Poland will largely increase.

During the first six months of 1922 the German potash industry produced 5,893,711 metric tons of potash sales, equivalent to 682,788 metric tons of pure potash, K_2O . The sales during the present year were brisk and have increased considerably, especially in the home market. They amounted to 1,996,970 metric tons (526,714 tons K_2O) during the first six months, which is about 58 per cent more than in 1921. The increase is mainly due to the cheaper railway rates during the summer and to the rebate which the syndicate was allowed on summer orders. Farmers have laid in a greater stock this year and business during the second half of the year will probably be quieter, especially as railway wagons will be scarce owing to transportation of the harvest. From January to June, 1922, the sales to agricultural consumers amounted to 490,000 metric tons of K_2O , which is 93 per cent of the inland sales. The rest of 35,900 tons of K_2O was sold for industrial purposes.

On account of the increased inland sales all the works were fully employed and the number of workmen increased from 44,244 to 47,577. Pre-war production has, however, not yet been reached and of the 206 works which have a quota in the Potash Syndicate seventy-six are not producing.

South African importers of American second-hand clothing are encountering difficulties due to failure of exporters to comply with the local regulations governing disinfection, according to the Department of Commerce. The regulations require a certification of disinfection from the port of shipment stating in detail method and apparatus used. Under the regulations certificates of disinfection by private parties or firms cannot be accepted as they do not constitute a recognized public authority. The Department of Public Health, New York, however, will accept a certificate of disinfection from a private person or company, properly endorsed, which will cover the South African import regulations.

The Doga Timber & Tannin Extraction Co., Suva, Fiji Islands, has been formed for the purpose of extracting tannic acid from the bark of the doga tree.

GERMAN CHEMICAL TRADE HAMPERED BY LACK OF COAL AND RAW MATERIALS

Demand for Dyes for Textile Industry Slackening—Foreign Trade Less Active—Prices Going Up As Production Costs Increase—Manufacturing Companies Increase Capital

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Germany, Oct. 6.—The chemical industry is still well employed. Business is not too brisk, however, and the export trade shows signs of slackening. The inland market had been neglected lately as considerably higher prices were being obtained abroad. Now the home market receives more consideration as is always the case when foreign orders fall off. Partly on account of the uncertain political situation consumers are buying only small stocks, and the scarcity of capital is also restricting trade. Then, too, the scarcity of coal and raw material is hampering production. The miners agreed to work six hours overtime per week, and it was hoped that a sufficient supply would be produced and that less coal would be imported. Up to now the situation has altered little in this respect. Though the agreement is in operation at 92 per cent of the mines in the Ruhr district and the average daily output has increased, the amount of British coal imported during September is still about the same as in August.

Soda and carbolic acid are scarce and must be imported. The demand of dyes for the textile industry is slackening. Prices for aniline dyes have just been increased by 100 per cent and the prices for chemicals are fluctuating. As cost of production, railway rates and prices in general show an upward trend, prices for chemicals may be expected to rise. All the firms belonging to the dye syndicate are doubling their capital. Even if the depreciation of the German currency is taken into account this is a remarkable increase considering the amounts involved. The last increase took place in January, this year, and the capital of the different firms belonging to the trust was increased as follows:

	1920	1921	Jan. 1922	Now
		In Million	Marks	
Hochster Farbwerke	252	430	470	940
Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik..	252	430	470	940
Bayer & Co.	252	430	470	940
Gesellschaft für Anilinfabrikate				
Treptow	82	141	154	308
Griesheim Electron	63	108	118	235
Weiler ter Mer	23.3	33.3	35.9	64

The Gesellschaft für Chemische Produkte, Schneidmandel, is also increasing its capital by 25,000,000 marks to 75,000,000. This company has large interests in Poland and is connected with the Polish Company Stren.

Announcement is made by Postmaster-General Work that the two-cent letter rate was established with Uruguay Oct. 12. Notice has just been received of the ratification by the South American Republic of the Pan-American Principal Convention and the Pan-American Parcel Post Convention, thereby adding another nation to the list of those to which a letter may be sent for two cents. Registration fee: Ten cents in addition to postage. Parcel post: Postage rate, twelve cents for each pound or fraction of a pound, as heretofore. Maximum weight limit, twenty-two pounds, instead of eleven pounds, as heretofore. Maximum dimensions, three feet six inches in length, and six feet in length and girth combined.

Australia has reduced her imports during the fiscal year 1921-22, the total value of drugs and chemicals imported being \$2,564,699 compared with \$4,264,093 during 1920-21.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION—Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: **Chemicals**, including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar, various fine alkaloids, and miscellaneous products; **Crude Drugs**; **Essential Oils**, including oleoresins; **Fatty Oils**, including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; **Tanning and Dye Extracts**, including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

PACKAGES—Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS—Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices when available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted

herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f.o.b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oil prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign buyers:

1 Imperial Gallon (British)	—1.20 American Gallons
1 American Gallon	— .833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.79 Liters
1 Liter	— .264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (Water)	—8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	— .454 Kilograms
1 Kilogram	—2.20 Pounds

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Chemicals

ACETANILID , tech 150 lb bbls.25 : .26	ACID , Carbolic—(Continued)		Acid , hydrofluoric—(continued)	
100 lb kgs. . . . .	.28 : .27	Crude, 25% 50 gal bbls. . . . .	.27 : .30	60% 100 lb chy. wks. . . . .	.14
USP 200 lb bbls. . . . .	.30 : .31	10% 50 gal bbls. . . . .	.22 : .23	60% 300 lb dr., wks. . . . .	.13
Second Hands . . . . .	.28 : .30	Chloracetic,		White Acid, 100 lb chy. wks. . . . .	.26
Acetic Anhydride , 85% 480 lb drs. . . . .	.37	mono 100 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	.32 1/2	White Acid, 10 chys. wks. . . . .	.25
85%, 107 lb chys. . . . .	.40	DI, 150 lb chys wks.	1.00	Hydrofluosilicic , 35% 450 lb bbls.	
90% chys. . . . .	.39	Tri, 425 lb bbls. wks. . . . .	. . .	wks. . . . .	.10 : .12
Acetone , CP 700 lb drs. c/l wks. . . . .	.19	Chlorosulfonic , 1500 lb drs.		Hypophosphorous , USP 30% 5	
700 lb drs. le/l wks. . . . .	.19	wks. . . . .	.15 : .16	gal. demis.	1.05
350 lb drs. le/l wks. . . . .	.19 1/2	Chromic , USP 200 lb drums. . . . .	.40	USP, 10% 5 gal. demis. . . . .	.37
Second Hands, spot. . . . .	.19 : .19 1/2	85% Pure, 200 lb drums. . . . .	.35	LACTIC , 22% dark 500 lb bbls. . . . .	.04 : .04 1/2
Acetophenone , CP 1 lb bot.	4.00 : 4.25	Chrysophanic , see Chrysarobin		22% light, bbls. . . . .	.05 1/2 : .06
Acetphenetidin , 150 lb bbls.	1.85 : 1.90	Cinnamic , 5 lb cans.	2.75 : 3.00	44% dark, bbls. . . . .	.09 1/2 : .10
Acetyl Chloride , 100 lb chys. . . . .	.35	CITRIC , USP cryst 230 lb bbls. . . . .	.50	44% light, bbls. . . . .	.10 1/2 : .12
ACID 1, 2, 4, 250 lb bbl. . . . .	.80	Powd., USP 200 lb bbls. . . . .	.51	66% bbls. . . . .	.16
Acetic , 28%, 400 lb bbls. c/l		Imported, cryst 112 lb kegs. . . . .	.50	80% imported, bbls. . . . .	.14 1/2 : .15
wks.	2.80	Single kegs . . . . .	.50 1/2 : .51	USP IX 100 lb chys. . . . .	.60 : .65
28%, le/l wks.	3.05	Cleves , 250 lb bbls.	1.50 : 1.54	USP VIII 100 lb chys. . . . .	.55
56%, c/l wks.	5.60	Cresylic , 95% dark 100 gal		Laurent's , 250 lb bbls. . . . .	.75 : .80
56%, le/l wks.	6.35	dr. wks. . . . .	.53	Metanilic , 250 lb bbls.	1.00
70%, bbls. c/l wks.	7.00	95% dark, 10 dr. lots wks. gal	.51	Mixed , sulfuric-nitric	
70%, le/l wks.	7.75	97-99% straw, drs. wks. gal	.75	Drums, wks. . . . .	.07 1/2 : .08
80% coml. bbls. c/l wks. 100 lb	8.00	97-99% decolor. dr. wks. gal	.76 : .78	Drums, wks. . . . .	.01 : .01 1/2
80% coml. le/l wks.	8.75	Formic , 75% tech. 100 lb chys. . . . .	.18	Tank cars, wks. . . . .	.07 1/2 : .08
80% pure bbls. c/l wks. 100 lb	9.45	90%, 75 lb chys. incl. . . . .	.18	Tank cars wks. . . . .	.009 : .01
80% pure le/l wks.	9.70	Gallie , USP 150 lb bbls. . . . .	.75	Molrhdic , 85% pure 1 lb bot. . . . .	.300
Glacial , bbls. le/l wks. 100 lb	10.71 : 10.96	Gamma , 235 lb bbls. wks.	1.85	85% pure, 100 lb kegs.	1.65
Glacial , le/l wks.	10.96 : 11.21	bbls., ton lots wks.	1.75	Monosulfenic F , Delta. 50 lb	
Glacial , USP chy wks. 100 lb	11.21 : 11.46	Glycerophosphoric , 25% 1 lb b.	1.65 : 1.70	tinz	2.30
Acetylalicylic , 200 lb bbls. . . . .	.95	H. 350 lb bbls. single . . . . .	.80	MURIATIC , 20° chys. le/l	
Second Hands . . . . .	.80 : .85	bbls. ton lots wks. . . . .	.75	wks.	1.20 : 1.65
Anthranilic , ton lots drs.	1.10	Hydriodic , 10% USP 5 lb bot. . . . .	.50 : .60	Chys. c/l wks.	1.10 : 1.50
95-98%, 100 lb drs.	1.15	Hydrobromic , 48% coml. 155 lb		Tank cars, wks. . . . .	.90 : 1.10
99-100%, 100 lb drs.	1.30	chys. wks. . . . .	.38	130, 140 lb chys.	
Benzole , tech. 100 lb bbls. . . . .	.55	48% coml. 10 chys. wks. . . . .	.36	c/l wks.	1.00 : 1.10
Tech. ton lots bbls. . . . .	.60	40% CP 155 lb chys. wks. . . . .	.45 : .48	220, 140 lb chys.	
USP, 100 lb bbls. . . . .	.64 : .70	10% USP 100 lb chys. wks. . . . .	.15 : .17	c/l wks.	1.50 : 1.75
Boric , crys. powd. 250 lb bbls. . . . .	.11 1/2 : .12	Hydrochloric , see also Acid Muriatic		Iron, free, 20° chys.	
Keps. 100 lb . . . . .	.12 : .12 1/2	CP 5 gal. demis. . . . .	.07 : .08	c/l wks.	1.35
Bromine , 250 lb bbls.	1.65	USP, 5 gal. demis. . . . .	.07 : .08	Tank cars, wks.	20.00 : 25.00
Butyric , 80% pure 5 lb bot. . . . .	.85	HYDROFLUORIC , 30% 400 lb bbls.		Muriatic , CP & USP, see Acid Hydrochloric	
Camphora , USP VIII 1 lb bot.	5.10 : 5.25	wks. . . . .	.06	Naphthalene , tech. 250 lb bbls. . . . .	.60 : .63
Carbolic , USP crys. see also Phenol		30% bbls. c/l wks. . . . .	.05	Refined, single bbls. . . . .	.85
110 lb tins . . . . .	.32	30% 100 lb chys. wks. . . . .	.04 1/2	Neville & Wither's , 250 lb	
25 lb tins . . . . .	.34	48% single 100 lb chy. wks. . . . .	.11	bbls.	1.15 : 1.20
5 lb tins or bot.36 : .37	48% 10 chys. wks.10		
1 lb bot.41	52% 100 lb chy. wks.12		
Liquid , USP 1 lb bot.40	52% 10 chys. wks.11		

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Wks.100D	5.50	6.15	Tank cars, wks.net ton	9.00	11.00	Butyl, 50 gal. drums.D	.20	.22
Chys. c/l wks.100D	4.50	5.25	C. P. 175D chys.100D	...	8.00	Cinnamic, liquid, 1 lb bot.D	15.00	16.00
38° single chy. wks. ....100D	5.65	6.55	Oilum, 20 p.c. 1500D drums,			Crystallizable ....D	24.00	25.00
Chys. c/l wks. ....100D	5.00	5.65	le/l wks. ....100D	1.25	1.50	Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums. gal	...	4.40
40° Single chys. wks. ....100D	6.50	7.15	Drums, c/l wks. ....100D	1.10	1.25	Refined, 10 lb can. ....D	...	.75
Chys. c/l wks. ....100D	5.25	6.25	Tank Cars, wks. ....net ton	17.00	18.00	Isopropyl, crude 50 gal. drs. gal	...	2.25
42° Single chys. wks. ....100D	7.25	7.90	Contract cars, wks. ....ton	17.00	18.00	Refined, 50 gal. drs. ....gal	4.00	4.50
Chys. c/l wks. ....100D	5.50	7.00	Oilum, 40° drs le/l wks. net ton	...	55.00	Ref'd, 91%, drs. ....gal	...	3.50
C. P. chys. single wks. ....100D	...	13.00				Methyl, see Alcohol, Wood		
Oxalic, 325 lb bbls. wks. ....D	.14	.14 1/4				Phenylethyl, see Phenylethylalcohol		
Bbls., NY ....D	...	.15 1/4	Sulfurous, USP 6% 100D chys. D	.05	.06	Propyl, nml. crd 50 gal. drms. gal	...	4.40
Keps, 100 lb ....D	.15	.15 1/4	4% 100D chys. ....D	.04	.05	Refined, 10 lb can. ....D	...	.75
Imp., 560 lb cks. ....D	.14	.14 1/4	USP, 5 gal. demis. ....D	.06	.08	Denatured		
Phenylacetic, 1 lb bot. ....D	2.50	3.00	Tannic, tech. 300D bbls. ....D	.40	.55	No. 1 Complete Denat. 188 Proof		
Phosphoric, 50% tech. 100D			USP, powd. 200 lb bbls. ....D	.70	.75	50 gal. bbls. incl. ....gal	.41	.42
chys. ....D	.08	.09	USP, fluff, 50 lb bbls. ....D	.75	.80	50 gal. drums, extra. ....gal	.36	.38
USP, 85% syrupy, 70D			Tartaric USP cryst 300D bbls. D	...	.32	No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof		
demis. ....D	.16	.17	USP, powd. 300 lb bbls. ....D	...	.32	50 gal. bbls. incl. ....gal	.38	.40
Phthalic, 100 lb bbls. ....D	.32	.35	Imp. USP 240 lb bbls. ....D	.30	.31	50 gal. drums, extra. ....gal	.33	.37
Picramic, 300D bbls. ....D	...	.65	Powd. 240 lb bbls. ....D	.30	.31	No. 5 Complete Denat. 188 Proof		
Picric, 300 lb bbls. ....D	...	.30	Tobias, 250 lb bbls. ....D	1.50	1.55	50 gal. bbls. incl. ....gal	.38	.40
Bbls., NY ....D	...	.20	Tungstic, 100 lb keps. ....D	...	1.00	50 gal. drums, extra. ....gal	.33	.37
Pyrogallic, crys. 5 lb cans. ....D	1.15	1.20	Aconitine Alk. cryst. 1 oz. vis. oz.	...	23.00	No. 6 Complete Denat. 188 Proof		
Resublimed, 5 lb cans. ....D	1.55	1.60	Amorphous, 1 oz. vis. ....oz.	...	16.00	50 gal. bbls. incl. ....gal	.37	.39
Tech. powd. 200 lb bbls. ....D	...	.80	Adeps Lanæ, hydrous 350 lb bbls. D	.18	.20	50 gal. drums, extra. ....gal	.32	.35
Salicylic, tech. 125 lb bbls. ....D	.32	.33	Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls. ....D	.22	.24	In addition to the regular author-		
USP, 100 lb bbls. ....D	...	.35	ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 gal.			ized formulas for completely dena-		
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls. ....D	.17	.19	bbls. ....gal	4.70	4.75	tured alcohol, some 75 formulae for		
SULFURIC, 66° 175D chys.			Second Hands, bbls. USP 190			specially denatured alcohol are au-		
le/l wks. ....100D	...	1.10	pf. ....gal	4.60	4.65	thorized for special uses. Owing to		
Chys., c/l wks. ....100D	...	.95	Export, USP 190 pf. ....gal	.35	.40	the limitations of their uses however,		
1500D Drums, le/l			Cologne Spirit, 50 gal. bbls. gal	4.75	4.80	prices are quoted by the alcohol		
wks. ....100D	...	1.10	Wood, 95% 50 gal. bbls. ....gal	.80	.82	producers only to holders of per-		
Drums, c/l wks. ....100D	...	1.00	97%, 50 gal. bbls. ....gal	.82	.83	mits allowing the use of spe-		
Tank cars, wks. ....net ton	14.00	16.00	Pure, meth. 50 gal. drums. gal	.90	.92	cially denatured formulae in products		
60° 1500D Drums,			Acetone free, 50 gal. drums. gal	.95	1.00	authorized by the Dept. of Internal		
le/l wks. ....100D	.70	.90	Second Hands, 95-97% bbls. gal	.78	.80	Revenue. For prices on specially		
Drums, c/l wks. ....100D	.60	.80	Alcohols, also in 50 gal.			denatured alcohols not listed above.		
			drums, extra and returnable.			consult any of the alcohol producers.		
			Amyl, see Oil Fuel					

ESTABLISHED 1839
CHEMICALS
ZINC
GRASSELLI
EXPLOSIVES
DYESTUFFS

ZINC OXIDE

Snow Cap Brand 5% Tomahawk Brand 35%

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Cable address "Comsolvent" New York

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HIGH HOLBORN, W. C. 1
Cable address "Comsolvent" London

Chemicals

Aloin, USP 100 lb cases.....lb			.85	:	.93
Alpha-Naphthol, tech 300 lb bbls. lb			...	:	1.05
Ton lots, bbls. wks.....lb			...	:	1.00
Refined, 300 lb bbls.....lb			...	:	1.10
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls. lb			...	:	.32
Ton lots, bbls. wks.....lb			...	:	.30
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls.					
wks. ....100 lb			...	:	3.50
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb			3.50	:	3.65
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb			...	:	3.90
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks. 100 lb			5.00	:	6.00
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls.					
wks. ....100 lb			...	:	4.50
Bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb			...	:	4.25
Cont. bbls c/l wks.....100 lb			...	:	4.25
Imp. 650 lb casks sp. 100 lb			3.50	:	3.75
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb			4.35	:	4.60
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb			4.50	:	4.75
Chrome, 700 lb cks wks. 100 lb			5.50	:	6.00
Soda, grd. 400 lb bbls. wks. 100 lb			...	:	4.00
Bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb			...	:	3.50
Aluminum, metal, c/l NY...100 lb			20.00	:	21.00
Chloride, anhyd. 275 lb drs. lb			.20	:	.22
30% sol. 120 lb clys.....lb			.03½	:	.04
Hydrate, light 90 lb bbls. ....lb			.17	:	.18
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c/l					
wks. ....100 lb			...	:	2.50
Imported, spot ....100 lb			2.50	:	2.62½
Comm'l., ½% iron, bags c/l					
wks. ....East 100 lb			1.40	:	1.50
Aluminum Sulfate— (continued)					
Cont. bags. c/l wks. E. 100 lb			...	:	1.40
Bags, c/l wks. W...100 lb			...	:	1.35
Bbls., c/l wks. East. 100 lb			...	:	1.55
Bulk, c/l cont wks. E. 100 lb			...	:	1.35
Amidol, (see Diaminophenol)					
Amidopyrine, 10 lb boxes.....lb			5.00	:	5.10
1 lb cartons, 10 lb.....lb			...	:	5.16
Aminoozobenzene, 110 lb kgs.....lb			...	:	1.15
AMMONIA anhyd. 100 lb cyl. lb			...	:	.30
Water, 28° 800 lb drs. wks. lb			...	:	.07½
Drs. c/l wks.....lb			.07	:	.07½
Imp., 800 lb drs incl spot. lb			...	:	.06
26°, 100 lb clys. lb/l wks. lb			...	:	.08½
Clys. c/l wks.....lb			...	:	.08½
20°, 800 lb drs. lb/l wks. lb			...	:	.06
Clys., lb/l wks.....lb			...	:	.07½
18°, 800 lb drs. lb/l wks. lb			...	:	.05½
Clys., lb/l wks.....lb			...	:	.07½
16°, 800 lb drs. lb/l wks. lb			...	:	.04
Clys., lb/l wks.....lb			...	:	.05
Ammonium Acetate, 100 lb kgs. lb			.35	:	.38
Benzonate, USP 1 lb bot.....lb			.85	:	.90
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls.....lb			.22	:	.23
100 lb kgs .....lb			.23	:	.24
Bromide, 50 lb boxes.....lb			...	:	.33
Imported, 112 lb boxes.....lb			.19	:	.21
Carb., tech. 560 lb casks.....lb			...	:	.09½
Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls. lb			...	:	.10½
USP, lump, 100 lb kgs. lb			.07	:	.08
Powd., 100 lb kgs.....lb			.09	:	.10
Chloride, Domestic					
White gran. 250 lb bbls wks lb			...	:	.07½
Bbls., c/l wks.....lb			...	:	.07½
Gray 250 lb bbls. wks.....lb			.07½	:	.07½
Bbls. c/l wks.....lb			.07½	:	.07½
Ammonium Chloride—(continued)					
Imp., wh. 600 lb casks spot. lb			.06½	:	.06½
Gray, 600 lb casks spot. lb			.08	:	.08½
Lump, 500 lb casks spot.....lb			...	:	.15
Ichthyolate, as to brand.....lb			.75	:	3.00
Iodide, USP 25 lb jars.....lb			4.85	:	4.90
Lactate, 500 lb bbls.....lb			.15	:	.16
Nitrate, tech. crys. 225 lb bbls. lb			.05½	:	.06
CP gran. 100 lb kgs.....lb			.10	:	.22
Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kgs.....lb			...	:	.40
Persulfate, 112 lb cases.....lb			...	:	.50
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls. lb			.35	:	.36
Tech., powd. 325 lb bbls.....lb			.15	:	.17
Salicylate, USP 100 lb kgs. lb			.53	:	.55
Sulfate, bulk c/l wks.....100 lb			...	:	3.20
200 lb single bags c/l wks. 100 lb			...	:	3.30
200 lb double bags f.a.s. 100 lb			...	:	3.55
Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb			.50	:	.52
CP 25 lb jars.....lb			...	:	.55
Amyl Acetate, tech 50 gal drs. gal			2.00	:	2.25
Pure, 5 gal. cans.....gal			5.00	:	6.00
Alcohol, see Fuel Oil					
Butyrate, 1 lb bot.....lb			1.65	:	2.00
Formate, 1 lb bot.....lb			1.75	:	2.00
Salicylate, 100 lb clys.....lb			1.25	:	1.40
Anethol, 2 lb bot.....lb			1.75	:	2.50
ANILINE OIL, 900 lb drs. 5 dr. sp. lb			.15	:	.16
Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls.....lb			.20	:	.24
Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot.....lb			4.00	:	4.50
Anthracene, 40-45% 600 lb casks					
wks. ....lb			.12	:	.17
80-85%, 600 lb casks wks.....lb			.75	:	1.00
Anthraquinone, subl 125 lb bbls. lb			1.30	:	1.35
30% paste 350 lb bbls.....lb			.75	:	.80
Antimony metal, slabs ton lots 100 lb			...	:	7.00
Needle Powd., 100 lb cases.....lb			.05½	:	.06½

TRADE

DOW

MARK

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Last year the use of Carbon Tetrachloride as a fumigant against wheat weevil was introduced. This material is particularly desirable as it is absolutely non-inflammable and can be used in sections where Underwriters' rules will not permit the use of Carbon Bisulphide.

Can be supplied in 5-, 10- and 55-gallon drums.

THE DOW

CHEMICAL CO.

Midland, Mich.

90 West St., New York



Chemicals

ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 lb		
dus.	35	
50 lb crocks.	45	50
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys.	12	14
Oxide, 500 lb bbls.	08 1/4	
Sulfide, golden 500 lb bbls.	18	
336 lb kegs.	35	
Crimson, 500 lb bbls.	37	
336 lb kegs.	40	
Red, 500 lb bbls.	41	
336 lb kegs.	45	
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls.	2.30	2.50
Antigyrine, USP, 100 lb cases.	16.65	
Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 1/4 oz. vis. oz.	10.50	12.00
Arecoline Hydrobromide, 1 oz. vis. oz.	07	08
Argols, red powd. 350 lb bbls.	23	24
Arsenic, metal 220 lb cases.	12	13
Red, 224 lb kegs cases.	10	10 1/4
White, 550 lb bbls lc/l.	10 1/4	10 3/4
112 lb c/s.	10 1/4	10 3/4
Aspirin, see Acid Acetylsalicylic		
Atropine Alk. USP 1 oz vis.	10.00	10.50
Sulfate, 5 oz. in 1 oz vials.	4.50	4.60
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide		
Carbonate, precip. 800 lb bbls.		
wks.	75.00	85.00
Imports, bbls. spot.	75.00	80.00
Precip., 200 lb bbs, wks.	70.00	75.00
Chloride, 800 lb bbls. wks.	100.00	
200 lb bbs, wks.	90.00	
Import, bbls. spot.	105.00	110.00
Dioxide, 780 lb drs.	18	20
Import, 500 lb drs.	18	
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls.	05	06
Iodide, 5 lb bot.	5.10	
Nitrate, 700 lb casks.	09 1/4	10
Import, casks.	07 1/4	08
Sulfocyanide 400 lb bbls.	35	
Barytes, floated 350 lb bbls.	33.50	35.00
Bay Rum, Porto Rican, genuine		
Denat. salicy acid or tartar emetic		
45 gal. bbls.	3.10	3.25
Denat. guinine sulf. 45 gal.		
bbls.	3.40	3.50
Domestic synthetic, 50 gal.		
bbls.	1.25	1.35

Benzaldehyde, tech. 945 lb dra.		
wks.	55	
USP, 25 lb cans.	1.40	1.50
FFC, 25 lb cans.	1.60	1.70
BENZENE, 90% 8000 gal. tanks		
wks.	27	
110 gal. dra. wks.	32	
CP Tanks, wks.	30	
110 gal. dra. wks.	35	
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls.	87	
10 bbl. lots.	85	
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb		
bbls.	70	72
Benzol, see Benzene		
Benzonaphthol, 5 lb boxes.	2.50	2.60
Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs.	1.00	
Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb chys.	1.15	1.20
Alcohol, 5 lb bot.	1.25	1.50
Benzoate, 5 lb bot.	1.40	1.60
Medicinal FFC.	1.60	1.80
Chloride, 95% tech. 925 lb dra.	20	22
100 lb chys.	25	
Redistil. 100 lb chys.	35	
Formate, 1 lb bot.	2.50	3.00
Berberine Hydrochloride, 1 lb bot.	21.00	23.00
Sulfate, acid or neut. 1 lb bot.	23	
BETA-NAPHTHOL, 350 lb bbls wks.	22	23
Ten lots.	50	55
Sublimed.	95	1.00
Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200 lb		
bbls.	1.50	
Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bichloride		
BISMUTH metal, 150 lb cases.	2.60	2.70
Ammon. Citrate, USP 5 lb bbs.	5.45	
Betanaphtholate, 5 lb bbs.	3.10	
Citrate, USP 5 lb bbs.	2.75	
Nitrate, 25 lb jars.	1.70	
Oxychloride, 250 bbls.	3.12	
Phenolsulfonate, 5 lb cans.	2.90	
Salicylate, 250 bbls.	1.85	
Subbenzoate, 5 lb boxes.	3.08	
Subcarbonate, USP 250 bbls.	3.00	
X-Ray diag. 1 lb bot.	3.35	
Subgallate, USP 175 bbls.	2.51	
Subiodide, 5 lb lots.	4.43	

Bismuth—(continued)		
Subnitrate, USP 250 bbls.	2.65	
Second Hands, bbls. or less.	2.45	2.50
Cones, 1 lb bot.	3.65	
Subsalicylate, USP 175 bbls.	2.78	
Tannate 1 lb bot.	2.50	
Bismuth Preparations quoted above on basis 25 lb lots.		
Smaller lots at an advance.		
Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls. wks.	80.00	85.00
Imported, bbls.	40.00	
Paste, 650 lb bbls.	2.00	
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs.		
c/l wks.	2.00	
Drums lc/l ex-warehouse.	2.25	
Contract, c/l wks.	2.06	
F. & c/l.	2.00	
Imported, spot.	2.00	
Blue Ointment, see Mercury		
Mass, see Mercury		
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs.	10	
Black, 200 lb bbls.	06	08
Borax, USP cryst. 400 lb bbls.	05 1/4	06
Powdered, USP 300 lb bbls.	05 1/4	06
Kegs, USP 100-150 lb.	06	06 1/4
Borneol, 1 lb bot.	3.50	
Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.		
Bromine, bot. in 60 lb cs. wks.	29	
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drums.	40	42
Bromoforn, USP 5 lb bot 50 lb cs.	1.50	
Bromostyrol, 25 lb kegs.	3.50	4.00
Bruceine Sulfate, 1 oz. vis. 100 cm. os		
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride	20	25
CADMIUM, metal 100 lb bbs.	1.50	
Bromide, 50 lb cases jars.	1.10	
Iodide, 10 lb bot.	4.30	
CAFFEINE ALK. USP 5 lb cans.	3.75	4.25
Second Hands.	3.75	
Hydrochloride, 1 lb bot.	7.12	7.32
Sulfate, 1 lb bot.	5.62	
Citrate, 25 lb cans.	3.00	3.25
Hydrobromide 1 lb bot.	5.07	
CALCIUM Acetate, 150 lb bbs, c/l		
wks.	2.75	
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. c/l wks.	11	12
Bbls. lc/l wks.	12	14
Bromide, 100 lb cs.	4.5	



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Chemicals

Calcium Carbide, 220 lb dr c/wks D04 1/2	Carbon Bisulfide, 500 lb dr. NY..D	.06	.06 1/2	Chromium Acetate, 20° soln. 400 lb		
Drums lc/l wks.....D	...	.05	Ton Lots, drs, NY.....D	.06	.06 1/2	bbis. ....D	.08	.10
Carbonate, tech. 100 lb bags			Carbon Black, 12 1/2 lb bags, 150-			Fluoride, crys. 400 lb bbls...D	...	...
c/l .....100 lb	1.00	1.10	225 lb cases .....D	.18	.35	Soln. 400 lb bbls.....D	...	...
USP, precip. 175 lb bbls...D	...	.04	Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 lb dra.			Sulfate, 400 lb bbls.....D	.07	.09
Chloride, solid, 650 lb dra. c/l			NY .....D	...	.10	Chrysarobin, USP 5 lb cans....D	1.70	1.90
f o b NY.....ton	...	24.50	Drums, c/l NY.....D	.08 1/2	.09	Cinchonidin alk., pwd. 100 oz. tinsos	...	.70
Gran., 350 lb dra. c/l f o b			700 lb dra single NY.....D	...	.10	Crystal	...	.75
NY .....ton	...	30.50	Carmines, No. 40 5 lb boxes.....D	4.40	4.50	Sulfate, 100 oz. tins.....oz	...	.50
Flake 330 lb dra. c/l dra. fob			Casein, edib. 100 lb keg.....D	.45	.50	Cinchonine, alk., pwd. 100 oz. tinsos	...	.38
NY .....ton	...	30.50	Technical, 200 lb bbls.....D	.15	.18	Sulfate, 100 oz. tins.....oz	...	.43
Imp., solid 600 lb dra. spot. ton	...	20.50	Castoreum, 1 lb boxes.....D	4.00	4.50	Gulfate, 100 oz. tins.....oz	...	.35
Anhyd., 350 lb dra. fob NY..D	.12	.13	Castor Oil, USP 50 gal. bbl.....D	...	.13	Cinnamic Alcohol, see Alcohol Cinnamic		
Glycerophosphate, 250 lb bbls...D	1.55	1.60	Cases, 80 lb 2 tins.....D	...	.14	Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot....D	3.75	4.00
Iodide, 5 lb bot.....D	...	4.20	Tech., see Fixed Oils			Citral, 25 lb cans.....D	3.00	3.50
Lactate, tech. 500 lb bbls...D	...	.13 1/2	Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic			Citrine Ointment, see Mercury		
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls. c/l NY..ton	...	40.00	Soda, see soda, caustic			Citronellal, 1 lb bot.....D	1.75	2.00
Phosphate, precip. 350 lb bbls..D	.10	.12	Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 lb kgs..D	.40	.42	Citronellol, 1 lb bot.....D	8.00	10.00
Phosphate, precip. tribasic 350			Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls.....D	.03 1/2	.03 1/2	Cobalt metal, 100 lb kgs.....D	...	8.00
lb bbls.....D	.12	.13	Precip. light 175 lb bbls.....D	.04	.05	Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls.....D	...	2.10
Sulfate, mono.....D	.06 1/2	.07 1/2	Precip. heavy 500 lb cals.....D	.03 1/2	.04	10 lb tins 200 lb cases.....D	...	2.35
Sulfocarbonate, 100 lb kegs...D	.58	.60	Charcoal, Bone, see bone black			COCAINE alk., USP 10 oz. tins.oz	8.00	10.00
Calomel, see Mercury			Wood, powd. 100 lb bbl.....D	.04	.05	Hydrochloride, USP 25 oz.		
CAMPOR, Amer. ref. 250 lb			Willow, powd. 100 lb bbl.....D	.06	.07	tins	7.00	7.50
bbis.....D	...	.90	Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 lb dra..D	...	.75	In crystals, granular, powder,		
1 lb cakes, 100 lb cs.....D	...	.91 1/2	25 lb jars .....D	...	.76	or flaky crystals as desired.		
1 oz. tab., 1 lb ctns.....D	...	.95	Chinoidin, 170 lb cases.....D	.65	.75	Cocoa Butter, bulk 200 lb bales..D	...	.33
100 lb cs.....D	...	.96	Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd, 1000 lb	1.50	1.60	Fingers, cakes, etc. 12 lb bxs..D	.35	.36 1/2
1/2 oz. tab., 1 lb ctns.....D	...	.96	dra. ....D	.30	.35	CODEIN alk., 5 oz. cans 10 oz		
100 lb cs.....D	...	.86	40% soln. 100 lb clys.....D	...	.05 1/2	lots	...	7.30
Jap. ref. 2 1/2 lb slabs, 100 lb			CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 lb cyl			Hydrobromide, 10 ozs.....oz	...	5.85
cs.....D	...	.87	c/l wks.....D	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	Hydrochloride, 10 ozs.....oz	...	6.55
1 oz. tab. 100 lb cs. 1 lb			Tank car lots wks.....D	.05 1/2	.05 1/2	Nitrate, 10 ozs.....oz	...	6.55
tins .....D	...	.97	100 lb cyl lc/l wks.....D	.06 1/2	.07	Phosphate, 10 ozs.....oz	...	5.50
1/2 oz. tab. 100 lb cs. 1 lb			Chlorobenzene, mono. 1000 lb dra.	.10	.11	Salicylate, 10 ozs.....oz	...	5.50
tins .....D	...	.95	wks.....D	...	.09	Sulfate, 10 ozs.....oz	...	5.85
Chinese ref. 2 1/2 lb slabs 100 lb			Dra. c/l wks.....D	...	.08	Small Sizes, 1/4 oz. vials, 50c extra,		
cs.....D	...	.86	100 lb cyl lots wks.....D	...	.25	3/4 oz. 25c. extra, singles 7c extra		
Crude, 100 lb cs.....D	.72	.75	Second Hands, 650 lb dra..D	...	.25	per oz.—25 oz. lots, 10c oz. cheaper		
Campbor, Monobrom. 100 lb cs..D	1.90	1.95	Technical, 650 lb drums.....D	.22	.23 1/2	than above.		
Caramel, 50 gal. bbls.....gal	.60	.62				COD LIVER OIL, Norwegian, 30 gal.		
Carbazol, 250 lb bbls.....D	.75	.80				bbis. ....bbl	22.00	24.00
						Newfoundland, 30 gal. bbls...bbl	...	...

QUININE

Sulphate and Minor Salts

Unexcelled in Uniformity of Quality
Brilliant Crystallization and Purity of Color

Cinchonine, Cinchonidine
Quinidine
and their Salts

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
New York Office: 415 Street New York. Chicago Office: 11 So. La Salle St.

EBC

Chemicals

Colchicine alk., USP 1 oz. vials.....	30.00	Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls.....	.18	.20	Ethyl—(continued)		
Salicylate, 1 oz. vials.....	45.00	Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls. lb	.20	.22	Valerate, 5 lb bot.....	4.50	4.75
Collodion, USP 30 lb drums.....	.23	Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls. lb	.30	.32	Ethylene Bromide, drs.....		.60
Flexible, USP 30 lb drums.....	.23	Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls.....	.33	.35	Glycol.....	1.00	1.25
COPPER, metal electrolytic c/l		Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls.....	.20	.22	Eucalyptol, 25 lb cans.....	.80	.85
NY.....	14.00	Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl			Eugenol, 25 lb cans.....	3.25	3.50
Lake, c/l NY.....	14.00	Diphenylamine, 250 lb bbls.....	.52	.54	FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech. crys.		
Casting, c/l NY.....	13.62½	Diphenyloxide, 500 lb drums.....	.85	.90	475 lb bbl.....		.10½
Carbonate, 400 lb bbls.....	.19	Dover's Powder, USP 5 lb tins.....		2.20	USP, crys. 100 lb kegs.....		.10
Cyanide, 100 lb drs.....	.58	Duboisine Sulfate, 1 oz. vials.....		60.00	Tech. Sol'n 40° 140 lb cys. lb		.06½
Oxide, 1000 lb bbls.....	.15½	EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			48° 140 lb cys. lb		.08
Carlots, bbls.....	.15	Emetine, alk., 15 gr. vials.....		1.80	USP Sol'n 125 lb cys. lb		.08
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls. lb	.35	Hydchloride, USP 1 oz. vials.....	16.00	17.00	Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech.		
SULFATE, crys. 450 lb bbls. lb/l		15 gr. vials.....	.75	.80	475 lb bbls.....	.06	.06½
spot.....	6.25	EPSOM SALT, tech. 300 lb bbls.			Ferrous Sulfate, 900 lb bbls. 100 lb	4.00	4.25
Carlots, bbls, delivered 100 lb		NY.....		2.25	Flake White, see lead, white		
Powdered, 350 lb bbls. lb/l		Bbls. c/l NY.....		2.10	Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bgs. ex		
spot.....	6.90	100 lb bgs. c/l NY.....		2.00	dock.....		25.00
Carlots, bbls, deliv 100 lb/l		Imp., 112 lb bgs. c/l			96% bgs.....		33.50
Coppers, bulk c/l wks.....	21.00	NY.....	1.25	1.35	98% bgs.....		35.00
400 lb bbls. c/l wks.....	25.00	USP, 300 lb bbls, 10 bbls. 100 lb	2.75	2.90	FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 lb bbls.		
200 lb bgs. c/l wks.....	23.00	Carlots, bbls.....	2.25	2.50	c/l wks.....		.11½
Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal.		Imported, 300 lb bbls. 100 lb	2.25	2.50	Carboys, 100 lb lb/l wks.....		.12
bbls.....	2.52	Ergotin, Eonjean, 1 lb bot.....		10.00	Bbls 400 lb lb/l wks.....		.12
43 deg. 50 gal. bbls.....	2.57	Eserine alk., 1 oz. vials.....		25.00	Fuller's Earth, 300 lb bgs. c/l		15.00
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Bichloride		Salicylate, USP 1 oz. vials.....		20.00	mines.....	15.00	17.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb bbls. wet. lb	.40	Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 oz. vials.....	20.00	20.25	Imported, 230 lb bags NY.....	35.00	40.00
Coumarin, 25 lb tins.....	4.00	ETHER, USP 55 lb drums.....	.13	.15	Fusel Oil, refined, 100 gal drn. gal	2.50	3.00
CREAM TARTAR, USP 300 lb		USP, 1880 55 lb drums.....		.39	Crude, 100 gal drn. gal		1.75
bbls.....		Anaesthesia, 55 lb drums.....		.31	G. SALT, paste 350 lb bbls. basis		
Imp. powd. USP 224 lb bbls. lb	.25	Washed, 55 lb drums.....		.31	100%.....	.65	.70
Croconite Oil, 50 gal. drs.....	.20	Motor, 1 lb cans.....	.25	.27	Gelatin, USP silver bbl. 100 lb cs. lb	.85	.93
Carbonate, 1 lb bot. 25 lb.....	1.60	Ether, Nitrous, 1 lb bot.....	.92	.95	Gold Label, 100 lb cases.....		
Croconite Oil, 100 gal. drs.....	.20	Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb drs. lb		1.30	Technical, 100 lb cs.....	.60	.65
Cresol, USP 400 lb bbls.....	.16	Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50 gal. drs. gal	.95	1.05	Geraniol, 50 lb cans.....	2.25	2.80
Cyanamide, bulk c/l wks, Amm unit		85-90% Ester, 50 gal. drs. gal		.75	Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot.....	5.00	5.75
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb kegs.....	3.75	Carlots, drums.....		.72	GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 300 lb bags		
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs.....	4.50	Tank Cars.....		.70	c/l wks.....		1.10
Dichlorobenzene, 1000 lb drs.....	.06	Pure, 5 lb bot.....	3.25	3.50	350 lb bbls. c/l wks.....		1.25
Diethylaniline, 850 lb drs.....	.60	Benzoate, 5 lb bot.....	1.85	2.00	Bbls. lb/l wks.....		1.50
Diethyl Phthalate, 25 lb cans.....	.85	Bromide 115 lb drs.....		.40	Imported, bgs. spot.....		.85
Diethyl Sulfate tech. 50 gal. drs.....	.40	Butyrate, 5 lb bot.....	1.45	2.00	USP, 300 lb bbls. Imp. sp. 100 lb		1.40
CP drums.....	.50	Methyl Ketone, 50 gal. drums. lb	.10	.13	USP, 300 lb bbls. dom. sp. 100 lb		1.75
Digitalin, Pure, 1 oz. vials.....	7.75	Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl			Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry, 100		
Dimethylaniline, 840 lb drs. wks. lb	.34	Chloride, 15 lb cyl.....		.50	bags, c/l NY.....	2.94	3.04
Dimethylsulfate, 110 lb drs.....	.50	Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.....	5.00	5.50	Syrup, Drs & bbls, c/l NY 100 lb	2.62	2.87
		Formate, 5 lb bot.....	1.00	1.10	lb/l NY.....		2.97

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ACETATES

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 New York

Chemicals

GLYCERIN, C. P. 550 lb drums. D	...	18 1/4
Cans, 500 lb	...	19 1/4
Dynamite, 1000 lb drs.	...	17 1/4
Saponification, tanks	...	13 1/4
Soap, Lye, tanks	...	11 1/4
Goa Powder, see chrysarobin		
Graphite, crude 220 lb bags...ton	15.00	35.00
Flake, 500 lb bbls.	.06	.09
Gualacol liquid, USP 25 lb cans. D	2.75	3.00
Benzoate, 1 lb bot.	...	18.00
Carbonate, 5 lb boxes	3.25	3.75
HAARLEM OIL, Dom. 6 gr. cs. gross	...	3.50
Imported, 6 gr. cases	5.25	5.35
Hellotropin, 10 lb bot.	2.75	3.25
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP		
100 lb drums	.87 1/2	.90
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd.		
drs.	.90	.92
Second Hands, USP	...	.84
Homatropine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz.		
vis.	17.00	18.00
Hydrastine Alk., USP 5 oz. 1/4s		
vis.	19.50	20.00
Hydchlde, USP 5 oz. 1/4s vis. oz	19.50	20.00
Sulfate, 5 oz. 1/4s vis. oz	...	22.00
Hydrastine Hydchlde, USP 15 gr.		
vis.	...	60.00
Hydrazobenzene, 100 lb kegs	1.30	1.35
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25 vol. 400 lb		
bbls.	...	.10
USP Soln. 375 lb bbls.	.04 1/2	.05
USP bot. 4 oz. cases	7.50	7.75
Bot. 8 oz. cases	11.00	11.25
Bot. 16 oz. cases	18.50	18.75
Hydroquinone, 100 lb kegs	1.10	1.15
Hyoscline Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz.		
vis.	20.50	21.00
Hyoscamine Alk. Cryst., 1 oz. vis. oz	...	35.00
Alkaloid, Amorphous, 1 oz. vis. oz	...	75.00
Hydrobromide, USP 1 oz. vis. oz	...	30.00
Sulfate, 1 oz. vials	...	35.00

INDOL, C. P. 1 oz. bot.	10.00	11.00
Iodides, see Potass. Iodide, etc.		
IODINE, crude, 200 lb kegs	3.90	3.95
Resublimed, 10 lb jars	...	4.40
Tincture, USP 50 gal. bbls. gal	...	4.25
Iodoform, powd. 10 lb bot.	...	5.35
Crystals, 10 lb bot.	...	6.35
Ionone, (violet) 1 lb bot.	5.50	8.00
Iridium, metal 100z lots	...	350.00
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot.	...	.60
IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 25 lb		
cans	...	.84
Green scales, 25 lb cans	...	.84
Cacodylate, 10 lb bot.	9.00	10.00
Citrate, USP VIII 25 lb cans.	...	.99
Chloride, see ferric or ferrous		
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans	1.50	1.60
Syrup, USP VIII	...	.50
Iodide, 1 lb bot.	...	3.80
Syrup, USP 5 lb bot.	.38	.39
Oxalate, scales 25 lb cans	.80	.82
& Ammon. Oxalate, 25 lb bxs	.45	.50
& Potassium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs	.47	.48
& Sodium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs	.40	.42
Phosphate, USP 25 lb cans	...	.89
Pyrophosphate, USP 25 lb		
cans	.90	.97
Iso-Eugenol, 1 lb bot.	4.00	4.50
JALAP RESIN, lump 5 lb tins	3.10	3.35
Powd., tins	3.25	3.45
KIESELGUHR, 90 lb bags NY	35.00	40.00
LANOLIN, see Adeps Lanae		
LEAD, metal, c/l NY	100 lb	6.50
Acetate, white crystals 500 lb		
bbls. wks.	.11 1/4	.12
100 to 250 lb kgs. wks.	.11 1/4	.12
White, broken, bbls. wks.	.11	.11 1/4
White, gran., bbls. wks.	.11 1/4	.11 1/4
White, powd., bbls. wks.	.11 1/4	.11 1/4
Kegs, wks.	.11 1/4	.12 1/4
Brown, broken, bbls. wks.	.10 1/4	.10 1/4
USP, 100 lb kegs	.15	.17

Lead—(continued)		
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. 1c/l wks. D	.12	.13
Bbls. c/l wks.	...	.11 1/4
Paste, 600 lb bbls.	.09	.10
Iodide, USP VIII 5 lb bot.	...	3.00
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls. wks.	...	.22
Oxide, lithge. 500 lb bbls. wks.	...	.08
100 lb kegs wks.	...	.12 1/4
Oxide, red 500 lb bbls. wks.	...	.09
100 lb kegs wks.	...	.12 1/4
Peroxide, 100 lb drs.	...	.25
White, basic carb. 500 lb bbls.		
wks.	...	.07 1/4
Bbls. c/l wks.	...	.628
100 lb kegs wks.	...	.12 1/4
White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks.	...	.07 1/4
Bbls. c/l wks.	...	.628
100 lb kegs wks.	...	.12 1/4
LIME, Salts, see Calcium Salts		
Hydrate, 200 lb bbls.	.75	1.00
Sulfur, dry 200 lb drs. NY	.11	.12
Drs. c/l NY	...	.10 1/4
38° Soln. 50 gal. bbls. NY gal	...	...
Linalool, 5 lb bot.	4.50	5.50
Linalyl Acetate, 1 lb bot.	8.00	9.00
Benzoate, 1 lb bot.	13.00	14.00
Litharge, see lead oxide		
Lithium Carb. USP 100 lb kgs.	1.40	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb cs.	...	1.70
Citrate, USP 100 lb kgs.	1.60	1.70
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls. 1c/l wks.	...	.06 1/4
Bbls. c/l wks.	...	.06
Imported, bbls.	.05 1/4	.05 1/4
MAGNESITE, crude	...	15.00
Calcined, 500 lb bbls.	...	55.00
Magnesium mtl., sticks 100 lb cs.	...	1.25
Carb. tech. 70 lb bags NY	...	.07 1/4
75 lb bbls. NY	.08 1/4	.09
USP, 60 lb bbls.	.12	.13
USP, blocks 100 lb cs. 1, 2, 4	...	...
ozs.	.25	.29
Chloride, fused 575 lb drs. e/l	...	32.00
wks.	...	34.00
Flaked, 350 lb drs. wks.	...	26.00
Imp., fused 900 lb bbls. NY ton	26.00	28.00

40TH



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Chemicals

Magnesium—(continued)			Mercury—(continued)					
Fluosilicate, crystal 8400 lb. bbls.			Red Precip. USP 25 lb. bxs. lb.	...	1.28	Musk Ambrette, 1 lb. cans. lb.	12.00	14.00
Wks. lb.	.15	15%	Powder, USP 25 lb. bxs. lb.	...	1.38	Ketone, 1 lb. cans. lb.	9.00	10.00
30% soln. 500 lb. bbls. wks. lb.	.07	.08	White Precip. USP 25 lb. bxs. lb.	...	1.39	Xylene, 5 lb. cans. lb.	2.25	2.75
Soln. bbls. c/l wks. lb.	...	.08	Powder, USP 25 lb. bxs. lb.	...	1.44	NAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. dra.		
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb. tins. lb.	...	3.35	With chalk, USP 25 lb. bxs. lb.	...	.62	Wks. gal.	...	.30
Hypophosphite, 5 lb. cans. lb.	...	1.20	Meta-Nitroaniline, 300 lb. bbls. lb.	...	.75	8000 gal. tank car wks. gal.	...	.27
Oxide, USP light 100 lb. bbls. lb.	...	.63	Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 300 lb. bbls. lb.	2.25	2.30	NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb. bbls.		
USP, heavy 250 lb. bbls. lb.	...	.40	Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb. bbls. lb.	1.00	1.10	Wks. lb.	.07½	.08
Peroxide, 5 lb. cans. lb.	...	2.15	Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb. bbls. lb.	...	.95	Bbls. c/l wks. lb.	...	.37
Perborate, 1 lb. tins. lb.	...	2.50	Methyl Acetone, 100 gal. drums. gal.	...	.62	Bbls., second hands NY. lb.	.08½	.07½
Salicylate, 100 lb. kgs. lb.	...	.63	Tank cars gal.	...	.60	Balls, 250 lb. bbls. wks. lb.	.08½	.09
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			Anthranilate, 1 lb. bot. lb.	2.75	3.00	Bbls. c/l wks. lb.	...	.08
Manganese Chloride, 600 lb. csk.			Chloride, 90 lb. cyl. lb.	...	.50	Bbls. Second Hands, NY. lb.	.07½	.08
NY. lb.	.09½	10%	Cinnamate, 1 lb. bot. lb.	5.50	5.75	Nerolin, 1 lb. tins. lb.	2.00	2.50
Borate, 200 lb. bbls. lb.	...	.18	Paracresol, 1 lb. bot. lb.	8.00	9.00	Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 lb.		
100 lb. kgs. lb.	...	.19	Salicylate, USP 50 lb. cases. lb.	...	.47	Kegs. lb.	...	.36
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb. bbls.			Second Hands, cases. lb.	...	.45	Shot, 100 lb. kegs. lb.	...	.37
NY. ton	80.00	85.00	Methylene Blue, tech. 100 lb. kgs. lb.	1.75	2.00	Salt, single 400 lb. bbls. NY. lb.	.07½	.08
85-90%, 900 lb. bbls. NY. ton	85.00	90.00	USP, medicinal 5 lb. cans. lb.	3.00	3.50	Double, 400 lb. bbls. NY. lb.	.08	.09
Hydrated, precip. 100 lb. kgs. lb.	.32	.35	Michler's Ketone, 225 lb. bbls. lb.	...	.14	Oxide, 100 lb. kegs NY. ton	.40	.42
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb. tins. lb.	...	3.05	Milk, powd. 150 lb. bbls. lb.	...		Nitre Cake, bulk wks. ton	...	8.25
Hypophos. USP VIII 5 lb. cans. lb.	...	1.85	Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk			500 lb. bbls. ton	...	9.75
Iodide, 1 lb. bot. lb.	...	6.25	Mineral Oil, see oil mineral			Nitrobenzene, crude 1000 lb. dra.	.09½	10½
Ore, bulk NY. unit	...	.30	Monochlorobenzene, see chlorobenzene			Redistilled, 1000 lb. dra. wks. lb.	.10	.11
Sulfate, 600 lb. casks NY. lb.	.10	.11	Monoethylaniline, 900 lb. dra. lb.	1.00	1.05	Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb. bbls. lb.	.20	.23
METHYL, USP 60 lb. cases. lb.			MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 oz. tins			Nitrotoluene, mixed 1000 lb. dra.		
Less cases, 5 lb. tins. lb.	7.10	7.25	10 oz. oz.	5.35	5.35	Oil Fusel, see Fusel Oil	.14	.16
MERCURY, metal 75 lb. flask. flask			Acetate, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots. oz.	5.35	5.35	OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bbls. gal.	.75	1.25
Less Flasks, 5 lb. jugs. lb.	.90	1.00	Hydrobromide, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots	5.35	5.35	Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene		
Bichloride, cryst. 25 lb. bxs. lb.	...	1.10	Hydride, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots	5.35	5.35	Opium, see crude drugs		
Gran. powd., 200 lb. kegs. lb.	...	.95	Diacetyl Alk., ¼ oz. via. 10 oz.	8.95	8.10	Orange Mineral, 800 lb. casks NY. lb.	...	.13½
Bisulfate, 25 lb. boxes. lb.	...	.76	Hydride, ¼ oz. via. 10 oz. oz.	8.10	9.45	500 lb. bbls. NY. lb.	...	.14
Blue Mass, 25 lb. boxes. lb.	...	.62	Ethyl Hydride, ¼ oz. via. 10 oz. oz.	9.45		Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb. kegs. lb.	2.35	2.50
Powdered, 25 lb. boxes. lb.	...	.64	Small Sizes: ¼ oz. vials, 50c extra;			Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb. dra. lb.	2.00	2.10
Blue Ointment, USP 25 lb. cans			¼s 25c extra; single oz. via., 7c extra,			Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, 1000 lb. dra.	.15	.17
50% lb.	...	.80	lots in 5 oz. tins, 10c oz. lower than			Wks. lb.	.32	.35
USP, dilute 25 lb. cans 30% lb.	...	.62	above schedule.			Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb. bbls. lb.	...	.80
33 1/3% Mercury. lb.	...	.67				Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1000 lb. dra.	.09	.10
Calomel, 50 lb. bxs. lb.	...	1.15				Wks. lb.	.14	.15
Citrine Ointment 25 lb. jars. lb.	...	.50				Ortho-Toluidine, 350 lb. bbls. lb.	...	1.50
Iodide, green 25 lb. jars. lb.	...	3.66				Oxgall, USP 5 lb. bot. lb.	...	
Red, USP 25 lb. jars. lb.	...	3.76						
Yellow, USP VIII 25 lb. jars. lb.	...	3.66						

1816



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Chemicals

PALLADIUM , metal 10 oz. lots .. 51.00 : 53.00	PETROLATUM , green 300 lb bbls. D .. .02% : .03	Podophyllin , 5 lb bot. D ... : 4.25
Pancreatin , USP 5 lb bot. D 1.50 : 1.60	Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls. D .04 : .04%	POTASH, CAUSTIC , solid 88-92% .. .
Papain , 1 lb bot. D 2.15 : 2.25	Light Amber, 300 lb bbls. D .04% : .05	700 lb drs. wks. D .09 : .10
Paraffin , ref'd 200 lb cs. alabs .. .	Cream White, USP 300 lb bbls. D .07 : .07%	Drs. e/l wks. D ... : .08
120-125 Deg. M. P. D .03% : .03%	Lily White, USP 300 lb bbls. D .09 : .09%	Imp., 88-92% 700 lb drs. NY. D .06% : .06%
125-130 Deg. M. P. D .04 : .04%	Snow White, USP 300 lb bbls. D .12 : .12%	USP, by alcohol 5 lb cans. D ... : .45
130-135 Deg. M. P. D .04 : .04%	PHENOL , see also acid carbolic .. .	USP, purified 10 lb cans 120 lb .. .
135-140 Deg. M. P. D .05 : .06%	Open market, 950 lb drs. D .25 : .26	cases .. . D .30 : .35
Para-Aminoacetanilid , 100 lb .. .	475 lb drs. D ... : .	POTASSIUM Acetate , USP 100 lb .. .
kegs .. . D 1.25 : 1.35	Natural 950 lb drs. wks. D ... : .22	kegs .. . D .28 : .29
Para-Aminophenol , 100 lb kegs. D 1.10 : 1.25	475 lb drs. wks. D ... : .22	Bicarbonate, crys. 220 lb bbls. D .08% : .10
Hydrochloride , 100 lb kegs. D 1.20 : 1.25	Phenolphthalein , USP 100 lb drs. D 1.40 : 1.50	Bichromate, crys. 900 lb casks .. .
Para-Anisidine , 100 lb kgs. D 3.00 : 3.25	5 lb cans, 100 lb lots. D 1.45 : 1.55	wks. D .10 : .11
Technical , kegs .. . D 1.65 : 1.75	Phenylacetaldehyde , 1 lb bot. D 7.50 : 9.00	Powd., 900 lb casks wks. D .13 : .13%
Para-Dichlorobenzene , 270 lb bbls. .. .	Phenylacetic Acid , 1 lb bot. D 3.00 : 4.00	Binoxiate, 300 lb bbls. D .34 : .38
wks. D .17 : .20	Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb .. .	Bisulfate, C.F. 5 lb cans. D ... : .30
Paraldehyde , 100 gal drs. D .21 : .23	kegs .. . D ... : .	100 lb kegs .. . D ... : .22
Paraformaldehyde , USP 100 lb cs. D .47% : .50	Phenylethylalcohol , 1 lb bot. D 6.00 : 8.00	Bromate, 100 lb cs. D ... : .45
Para Nitroacetanilid , 300 lb .. .	Phosgene, cylinders wks. D .60 : .65	BROMIDE , USP cryst. 450 lb .. .
bbls. D .55 : .60	Phosphorus Oxide , 175 lb cyl. D .30 : .35	bbls. D ... : .26
PARA-NITROANILINE , 300 lb bbls. .. .	Phosphorus , red 110 lb cs. wks. D ... : .50	Granular, 300 lb bbls. D ... : .26
wks. D .73 : .78	Imported, 112 lb cases. D .25 : .27	Cases, 100 lb .. . D ... : .27
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene , 1200 lb drs. .. .	Phosphorus Sesquisulfide , 105 lb cs. .. .	Imported, USP 220 lb cs. D .18 : .20
wks. D .35 : .27	wks. D ... : .42%	Cases, 112 lb .. . D .19 : .21
Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine , 300 lb .. .	Phosphorus , yellow 110 lb cs. wks. D .25 : .35	CARBONATE , 30-85% calc.
bbls. D 2.75 : 2.85	Imported, 112 lb cases. D ... : .28	80-85%, hydrated, 800 lb.
Para-Nitrophenol , 185 lb bbls. D .72 : .75	Phosphorus Trichloride , 175 lb cyl .. .	cks. D .07 : .07%
Para-Nitrodimethylaniline , 120 lb .. .	wks. D .30 : .35	90-95% casks .. . D .08% : .07
bbls. D ... : .	Pilocarpine Hydrochloride , USP 1 oz. .. .	96-98% casks .. . D ... : .07%
Para-Nitrotoluene , 350 lb bbls. D .60 : .75	vis. oz. 8.00 : 8.25	99% casks .. . D ... : .08%
Para-oxy-Benzaldehyde , 100 lb .. .	Nitrate, 1 oz. vis. 25 oz. oz. 8.00 : 8.25	USP, 100 lb kegs. D .10 : .11
kegs .. . D 1.50 : 1.60	Phthalic Anhydride, 175 lb bbls. D .35 : .40	Chlorate, crys. 112 lb kgs. NY. D ... : .09
Para-Phenetidin , 500 lb drs. D 1.85 : 1.40	Alkaloid, 15 gr. vis. ea ... : 1.25	Imp. 112 lb kegs NY. D ... : .07%
Para-Phenylenediamine , 350 lb .. .	Piperazine Hydrate, 1 lb bot. D ... : 16.00	Powd., 112 lb kegs NY. D .07% : .08
bbls. D 1.50 : 1.60	Pitch, Coal-Tar wks. ton 30.00 : 33.00	Imp. kegs NY. D .07 : .07%
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide , 175 lb .. .	Plaster Paris, tech. 230 lb bbls. bbl 4.25 : 4.40	Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY. D .08 : .09
bbls. D .40 : .42	True Dental, bbls. bbl 4.35 : 4.50	USP, fine crys. 110 lb kegs .. .
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride , 410 lb .. .	Platinum, metal soft 10 oz. lots. : 108.00	NY .. . D .08 : .09
bbls. wks. D .11 : .14		Citrate, USP 10 lb cans. D ... : .65
Para-Toluidine , 350 lb bbls. wks. D .95 : 1.10		Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 25 lb .. .
Paris Green , basis, 500 lb kegs. D .20 : .21		tins .. . D 1.65 : 1.70
1 lb Packages .. . D .27 : .28		
Paris White , see whiting, French .. .		
Pepsin , USP 5 lb bot. D 2.50 : 2.75		

DINITROTOLUENE

PROBABLY the most vital factor governing the manufacture of artificial colors is the quality of the intermediates used for their synthesis.

Many consumers of Du Pont Dinitrotoluene continue the exclusive use of our product because it still is the market standard to which all others are compared.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.,
Dyestuffs Department,
WILMINGTON DELAWARE
8 Thomas St., New York, N. Y.



THE *Selden* BRAND

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

Pure Needle Crystals

MADE BY AIR OXIDATION PROCESS
HIGHEST DEGREE OF PURITY
NO VARIATION IN QUALITY

The Selden Co.
PITTSBURGH, PENN., U. S. A.

Specifications on Request

Chemicals

Potassium—(continued)

Guaiacol Sulfonate, 5 lb cans, 10 lb	1.50	1.75
Hypophosphite, 10 lb cans	..	.85
Iodide, USP, 100 lb cases	..	3.45
Second Hand, cases	..	3.40
Lactophosphate, 4oz bot.	..	.90
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls	..	.23
Imp., 300 lb bbls	..	.19
Muriate, 80%, 200 lb bags, NY K ₂ O unit	.62½	.65
Nitrate, see Saltpetre		
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kgs.	.40	.50
Perchlorate, 112 lb kgs.	.12	.14
Permangan, USP crys. 112 lb drs.	.17	.18
USP small cry. 112 lb drs.	.17	.18
Prussiate, red, 350 lb bbls	.90	.95
500 lb casks	..	.90
Prussiate, yellow, 500 lb casks	.38½	.40
Salicylate, 25 lb cans	..	.67
Sulfate, 200 lb bags, NY K ₂ O unit	..	1.00
USP, VIII, 100 lb kgs.	.18	.20
Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jars	..	.75
Tartrate, neutral, 25 lb cans	..	.60
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls, freight allowed	..	.35
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls	.04	.06
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	.02½	.03½
Pyridine, 50 gal drums	1.50	1.75
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury		
Quinidine Alk. 100oz tins	.70	.75
Sulfate, 100oz tins	..	.50
QUININE SULFATE, USP,		
American, 100oz tins	..	.50
1oz tin, 100oz lots	..	.57
Dutch, 100oz tins	..	.50
Java, 100oz tins	..	.50
Japanese, 100oz tins	.49½	.50
QUININE ALK., USP, 100oz tins	..	.67
Acetate	..	.88
Arsenate	..	.88
Benzoate	..	.88
Bisulfate, USP	..	.50
Citrate	..	.62
Dihydrochloride, USP	..	.66

Quinine—(continued)

Dihydrobromide	..	.66
Dicarbonate, 10oz tins	..	2.50
Ethyl Carbonate, 16 oz tins	..	.95
Ferrocyanide	..	.88
Formate	..	.85
Glycerophosphate	..	.88
Hydriodide	..	.88
Hydrobromide, USP	..	.62
Hydrochloride, USP	..	.62
Hydrochlorosulfate	..	.66
Hydchloride & Urea, USP	..	.88
Hypophosphite	..	.83
Lactate	..	.78
Phenolsulfonate	..	.88
Phosphate	..	.74
Salicylate, USP	..	.63
Tannate, USP	..	.45
Tartrate	..	.88
Valerate	..	.89
Small Sizes: 1oz vials or cans, 50oz lots, 5c oz extra; 5oz cans, 50oz lots 3c oz extra; 25oz cans, 50oz lots, 2c oz extra; single 1oz vials or cans, 5c extra. All minor quinine salts sold and quoted basis 100oz lots in 100oz cans. Sulfate and bisulfate sold basis 100oz lots in 100oz cans. Smaller orders or containers extra as above schedule.		
R SALT, 250 lb bbls wks	.55	.65
Red Lead, see lead oxide		
Red Precipitate, see mercury.		
Resorcin, see resorcinol.		
Resorcinol tech. 100 lb kgs	1.50	1.55
USP, 25 lb cans	2.00	2.10
Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 lb bbls	..	.21
Imp. USP, 300 lb bbls	.19	.21
Rosewater, triple, 5gal demis	1.50	1.60
SACCHARIN, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb	1.90	2.00
Soluble, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb	1.90	2.00

Safrol, 60 lb cans	.55	.69
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride		
Salicin, USP, 1 lb cartons, 25 lb	..	4.00
Salol, USP, 100 lb drums	.85	.90
Salt, Common, see sodium chloride.		
Salt Cake, c/l f.o.b. wks	..	25.00
SALTPETRE, gran., 500 lb bbls		
wks	.07½	.08½
Bbls c/l wks	..	.06½
Imported, 500 lb bbls	.06½	.06½
Santonin USP, 1 lb bot.	172.00	175.00
Powd. 1 lb bot	173.50	176.00
Saponin, ex Quillaja, 5 lb tins	1.50	1.75
Schaeffer's Salt, 250 lb bbls wks	.60	.65
Scopolamine, see hyoscine.		
Seidlitz Mixture, 225 lb bbls	..	.17
SILVER, metal, American	..	.99½
Foreign	..	.69½
Colloidal, 16oz bot.	..	1.60
Nitrate, USP, 200oz bot.	.47	.47½
Nucleinate 16oz bot.	.40	.45
Proteinale, 16oz bot.	.39	.42
Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs	.20	.25
Powd. USP, 250 lb bbls	.28	.29
Green, USP, 150 lb kgs	.07½	.08
Prices on soda alkalies are based on actual percentages and not N. Y. & L. test.		
SODA ASH, 58% light bps resale NY flat, ex-warehouse	..	2.01
Contract, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	..	1.20
Prompt and spot, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	1.25	1.30
Soda Ash, 58% dense, bags resale ex-warehouse, NY	..	2.07
Contract, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	..	1.25
Pmpt. and spot, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	1.30	1.35

The Name Associated With "Roche" Fine Chemicals and Alkaloids of Rare Quality



Aconitine and Salts
Amidopyrine
Antipyrine
Apomorphine Hydrochloride
Arecoline Hydrobromide
Atropine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Brucine and Salts
Caffeine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Colchicine Alkaloid, U. S. P.
Colchicine Salicylate
Creosote, U. S. P.
Creosote Carbonate
Cumarin
Diacetylmorphine
Alkaloid and Hydrochloride
Digitalin Pure
Duboisine Sulphate
Emetine and Salts
Eserine and Salts
Guaiacol Liquid


We are the headquarters for
SANTONIN
Crystals - U.S.P. - Powder

Guaiacol Carbonate
Homatropine and Salts
Hydrastine and Salts
Hydrastine Hydrochloride
Hyoscine Hydrobromide
Hyoscyamine and Salts
Morphine and Salts
Phenolphthalein
Pilocarpine and Salts
Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate "Alta" Brand
Salicin
Saponin Purified
Scarlet Red Medicinal Genuine "Biebrich"
Silver Proteinale
Sodium Cacodylate
Sparteine Sulphate
Strophanthin
Strychnine and Salts
Theobromine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts
Yohimbin Hydrochloride

THE HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS NEW YORK

Chemicals

SODA, CAUSTIC, 76% solid, resale,			Sodium—(continued)			Sodium—(continued)		
NY flat	100 lb	3.50 : 3.60	Chloride, tech 200 lb bags, ton	12.00	: 15.00	Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 lb		
Contract basis 60% c/l wks	100 lb	...	C. F. 300 lb bbls .....	.05	: .06	bbls .....	.03 1/2	: .04 1/2
100 lb		...	Citrate, USP, IX, 100 lb kegs. lb	...	: .64	USP, gran. 275 bbls .....	.07	: .07 1/2
Pmpt and spot, Basis 60%	100 lb	2.57 1/2 : 2.60	USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs. lb	...	: .57	Imp. gran. ....	.05 1/2	: .06
c/l wks	100 lb	...	Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 lb cases	...	: .24	USP, recryst 275 bbls .....	.13	: .14
Contract 60% low grade c/l	100 lb	...	NY .....	.24	: .25	Mono-sodium, 100 lb kegs. lb	.25	: .27
wks flat	100 lb	...	Ton lots, NY .....	.22	: .23	Tri-sodium tech 550 lb bbls. lb	.04 1/2	: .05
Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and	100 lb	...	73-76%, 100 lb cases, NY lb	...	: .22	Picramate, 100 lb kegs .....	.55	: .57
spot, wks c/l drs.	100 lb	...	Imp. 128%, 200 lb cases lb	...	: .19	Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb		
Contract, 76% drums, c/l wks	100 lb	...	120% cases .....	.19	: .20	bbls .....	.08	: .09
flat	100 lb	...	Fluoride, 350 lb bbls, NY .....	.09 1/2	: .09 3/4	PRUSSIAN, yellow, 450 lb casks lb	.23 1/2	: .24
USP, stick, 5 lb cans	lb	.16 : .18	Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 lb	...	: 1.70 : 1.75	Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs. lb	...	: .14
Pure, stick, by alcohol	lb	.28 : .30	cans	1.70	: 1.75	Salicylate, 100 lb kegs. ....	...	: .42
SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 lb bbls			Powder, 25 lb tins	1.75	: 1.80	Second Hands, USP, kegs. lb	...	: .41
wks.	lb	.07 1/2 : .08	Solution, USP 25 lb tins	1.15	: 1.20	Silicate, 60° bbls wks.	2.00	: 2.10
Ton lots, bbls wks.	lb	.07 : .07 1/2	Hydrosulfite, 200 lb bbls, feb, wks. lb	...	: .19 : .22	600 lb drs wks .....	.95	: 1.20
Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda.			Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY. lb	.07 1/2	: .08
Benzoate, USP, 250 lb bbls	lb	.57 : .60	Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans	...	: .75	Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt.		
Bicarbonate, 400 lb bbls.	lb	...	HYPOSULFITE, crys, 375 lb bbls			Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs		
Bbls c/l wks.	lb	2.15	wks	3.20	: 3.25	wks. ....	.05	: .05 1/2
112 lb kegs	lb	1.75	Bbls c/l wks.	3.10	: 3.10	Dr. c/l wks .....	...	: .03 1/2
112 lb kegs, NY	lb	2.00	100 lb kegs wks.	3.35	: 3.50	Imp. 700 lb drs NY .....	.04 1/2	: .04 1/2
Bichromate, 600 lb casks wks. lb	...	.08	Granulated, bbls wks.	3.80	: 3.85	60% broken, 650 lb drs wks lb	.05	: .05 1/2
Casks, c/l wks.	lb	.07 1/2	Bbls c/l wks.	3.70	: 3.70	Imp. 500 lb drs NY .....	.04 1/2	: .04 1/2
Bisulfite, dry powder, 500 lb	...	.04 : .04 1/2	Kegs wks	3.95	: 4.10	30% crys, 400 lb bbls wks. lb	.02 1/2	: .03
bbls, wks	lb	...	Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars. ....	...	: 3.90	Sulfite, crys, 400 lb bbls wks. lb	.03 1/2	: .03 1/2
Solution, 32-40°, 500 lb bbls	...	1.15 : 1.80	Metanilate, 150 lb bbls .....	.80	: .82	Dessicated, 400 lb bbls .....	.09 1/2	: .10
wks	lb	...	Naphthionate, 300 lb bbls .....	.60	: .62	Sulfocarbonate, USP, 100 lb		
Bromide, USP, Cryst 500 lb bbls	lb	...	Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 lb bgs	...	: 2.40 : 2.45	kegs .....	.38	: .40
Cases, 100 lb	lb	.25	c/l NY	2.25	: 2.35	Sulfocyanate, 400 lb bbls .....	.45	: .47
Imp. USP, 112 lb cs.	lb	.19 : .21	Double Refined, 400 lb bbls	...	: .04 1/2 : .04 1/2	Tungstate, crys 100 lb kegs. lb	...	: .55
Cacodylate, USP, 5 lb bot.	...	...	wks .....	...	: .09 1/2	Dessicated, kegs .....	...	: .65
25 lb	lb	4.60	Nitrite, 500 lb bbls wks. ....	...	: .10	Solvent Naphtha, see Naphtha.		
Carbonate, sal soda, 350 lb bbls	...	1.75 : 1.90	Bbls spot, makers .....	...	: .09	Sparteine Sulfate, USP, 25oz bulk.oz	.50	: .55
wks	lb	1.65	Imp. 650 lb casks. ....	...	: .09 1/2	tarch, rice, 140 lb bags. ....	.06	: .08
Ton lots, wks	lb	...	Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sul-	...	: .25 : .27	STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 lb		
USP monohyd, 100 lb keg. lb	...	.06	fonate, 175 lb bbls wks. lb	...	: .25 : .27	kegs .....	...	: .33
Pure photographic, 100 lb	...	.07 : .08	Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs. lb	...	: .47	Carb. 600 lb bbls. wks. ....	...	: .07
keg	lb	...	Perborate, 275 lb bbls .....	...	: .24	100 lb kegs wks. ....	...	: .08
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs, wks.	lb	.06 1/2 : .06 1/2	Imp, 225 lb drs. ....	...	: .19 : .20	Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars. ....	...	: 3.70
Imported, 112 lb kegs	lb	...	Peroxide, 200 lb cases.	: .25 : .27	Nitrate, 600 lb bbls. wks.11	: .11 1/2



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SODA
SINCE 1881

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As the largest producers of alkali, we recognize our responsibility of not only holding up, but raising the high standards of quality we have set during the past forty years. That's why Solvay works to a more rigid set of standards in manufacture.

SODA ASH
CAUSTICIZED ASH

CAUSTIC SODA
MODIFIED SODA

Chemicals

STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys			TALC , Italian, 220 lb bags NY ton			WHITE LEAD , see lead, white.		
100os tins	.....oz	1.15	French, 220 lb bgs NY	.....ton	30.00	White Precipitate, see mercury.		
Alk. powd, USP	.....oz	1.05	Dom, crude, 100 lb bags NY	.....ton	15.00	Whiting, 200 lb bags, c/1 wks	.....	18.00
Acetate	.....oz	1.05	Refined, 100 lb bags NY	.....ton	20.00	Bags, 1/c1 wks	.....ton	23.00
Glycerophosphate, USP	.....oz	1.05	Tartar Emetic, tech. 300 lb bbls	.....lb	.27	French, bags, NY	.....ton	14.00
Hydrobromide	.....oz	1.05	USP, 300 lb bbls	.....lb	.36	English, bags, NY	.....ton	23.00
Hydrochloride	.....oz	1.05	Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100 lb kegs	.....lb	.73	Witch Hazel Extract, 50 gal bbls	gal	1.20
Hypophosphite	.....oz	1.15	Terpineol, CP 1000 lb drums	.....lb	.50			1.25
Nitrate, USP	.....oz	1.05	Cans, 50 lb	.....lb	.55	XYLENE , 2° dist range, nitration		
Phosphate	.....oz	1.05	Imported, cans, 25 lb	.....lb	.70	tkis wks	.....gal	.45
Sulfate, USP, crys powd	.....oz	.84	Terpenyl Acetate, 25 lb cans	.....lb	1.75	110 gal drs wks	.....gal	.50
Saccharinate	.....oz	2.15	Terra Alba, 300 lb bbls	.....lb	.02	5° dist range, 8000 gal tanks	.....gal	.40
Strychnine preparations quoted bases			Thiochrome Alk, 5 lb cans	.....lb	5.50	110 gal drs wks	.....gal	.45
100os lots in 100os tins. Small Sizes;			Thiocarbamid, 170 lb bbls	.....lb	.35	Xylidine, 900 lb drs	.....lb	.43
1/4 oz vials, 50c extra; 1/2 oz vials, 25c			Thymol, USP, 10 lb cans	.....lb	4.00	YARA YARA , 1 lb tins	.....lb	2.00
extra; single ounce vials, 7c extra.			Iodide, 5 lb boxes	.....lb	6.70	Yohimbin Hydchloride, 1 oz vials	.....oz	11.50
Sugar Milk, USP, 200 lb bbls	.....lb	.19	TIN , Metal Straits, NY	.....100 lb	34.50			
Second Hands, USP, bbls	.....lb	.19	American standard, NY	.....100 lb	32.50	ZINC , METAL, high grade, slabs		
Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane.			99% American, NY	.....100 lb	32.87 1/2	c/1 NY	.....100 lb	7.10
Sulfonmethane, USP, 5 lb bbs	.....lb	4.50	C.P. mossy, 25 lb bbs NY	.....lb	.91	Common, Slabs, c/1 NY	.....100 lb	6.50
Sulfonethylmethane USP, bbs, 5 lb	.....lb	5.50	Bichloride, 50% soln 100 lb	.....lb	.10 1/4	Mossy, 25 lb bbs NY	.....lb	...
SULFUR , crude, bulk, c/1 NY ton	.....ton	18.00	bbls wks	.....lb	.29	Ammonium Chloride, soln, 400 lb	.....lb	...
Brimstone, 250 lb bbs, c/1 100 lb	.....lb	1.75	Crystals, 500 lb bbls wks	.....lb	.29 1/2	Carb. tech, 150 lb kegs NY	.....lb	.14
Less c/1 bags NY	.....100 lb	1.85	100 lb kegs wks	.....lb	.38	USP, 100 lb kegs	.....lb	.37
Roll, 500 lb bbls c/1 NY 100 lb	.....lb	2.15	Oxide, 400 lb bbls wks	.....lb	.39	Chloride, fused, 600 lb drs wks	.....lb	.07
Less c/1 bags NY	.....100 lb	2.35	100 lb kegs wks	.....lb	.21 1/4	Drs. c/1 wks	.....lb	.05 1/2
Flour, Heavy, 250 lb bbls, 100 lb	.....lb	2.50	Tetrachloride, 1000 lb drs wks	.....lb	1.15	Imp. drs NY	.....lb	.06
Light, 100%, 250 lb bbls, 100 lb	.....lb	2.60	Tolidine, 350 lb bbls	.....lb	1.00	Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks	.....lb	.08
Sublimers 100%, 24 lb	.....lb	2.50	Sulfate, 350 lb bbls	.....lb	.30	Imported, drs NY	.....lb	.06 1/2
bbls NY	.....100 lb	2.50	Toluene, 8000 gal tank cars, wks	gal	.35	USP, 25 lb jars	.....lb	.35
Commercial, 99%, 150 lb bbs	.....lb	1.35	110 gal drs wks	.....gal	.32	Cyanide, 100 lb drs	.....lb	.42
NY	.....100 lb	1.85	Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks	.....lb	.80	Dust, 100 lb tins NY	.....lb	.08 1/2
For Dusting, 99%, 100 lb	.....lb	2.00	Triphenyl Phenol, 100 lb cases	.....lb	.45	500 lb bbls, 1c/1 wks	.....lb	.07 1/2
bbs NY	.....100 lb	2.50	Trional, see Sulfocetyl methane.	.....lb	3.00	Bbls c/1 delivered	.....lb	.07 1/2
Flowers, 100%, 240 lb bbls	.....lb	3.00	Tripoli, 500 lb bbls	.....100 lb	7.00	Iodide, 5 lb bottles	.....lb	4.50
NY	.....100 lb	.18	Tungsten NY	.....WO, unit	.40	Nitrate, 25 lb jars	.....lb	.42
Precipitated, 125 lb bbls NY	.....lb	.10	UREA , pharm 112 lb cases	.....lb	.43	Oxide, Amer, 300 lb bbls, wks	.....lb	.07 1/4
Lac, 125 lb bbls NY	.....lb	.05 1/2	VANILLIN , USP, 400os cans	.....oz	.45	Bbls c/1 wks	.....lb	.07
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs	.....lb	.08	Cans, 80 oz	.....oz	.46	French, 300 lb bbls wks	.....lb	.09 1/4
wks	.....lb	.05 1/2	Cans, 16oz	.....oz	.47	Bbl c/1 wks	.....lb	.11
150 lb chys wks	.....lb	.05	Second Hands, cans	.....oz	.30	USP, 100 lb bbls	.....lb	.15
Yellow, 700 lb chys wks	.....lb	.08 1/2	Vermilion, Amer. 100 lb kegs	.....lb	.90	Stearate, USP, 60 lb bbls	.....lb	.20
150 lb chys wks	.....lb	.08 1/2	English, kegs	.....lb	2.50	Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks	.....lb	.03 1/4
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 lb cyl	.....lb	.70	Veratrine Sulfate, 1oz vials	.....oz	.33	Bbls c/1 wks	.....lb	.02 1/2
Sulfuric Ether, see Ether.			Hydrochloride, 1oz vials	.....oz		USP, 100 lb kegs	.....lb	.08
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 lb drslb					Sulfocarbonate, 100 lb kegslb	.35

NITRATE SODA

DOUBLE REFINED CRYSTALS
GRANULATED OR POWDERED



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Super-Filtchar

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FULLERS EARTH
CHARCOAL

Alcohol

(Ethyl and Denatured)

PRECIPITATED CHALK
WHITING

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Oils and Fertilizers

Oils

Castor, No. 1 400 lb bbls.	.13	.13%
80 lb cases	.12	.12%
No. 3, bbls.	.12	.12%
China Wood, 375 lb bbls.	.12	.12%
Coast, 8000 gal. tks.	.11	.11%
Orient to N. Y. bbls.	.13	.13%
Orient to N. Y. tank cars.	.12	.12%
Coconut Ceylon, 375 lb bbls. NY.	.08	.08%
8000 gal. tanks NY.	.07	.07%
Cochin, 375 lb bbls. NY.	.09	.09%
Tanks, NY.	.08	.08%
Manila, tanks Coast.	.07	.07%
Edible, bbls. NY.	.10	.10%
Cod, Newfoundland 50 gal. bbls. gal.	.54	.58
Tanks, NY.	.53	.55
Copra, bags c 1 f NY.	.04	.04%
Corn, ref. 375 lb bbls. NY.	.12	.12%
Crude, tanks mills.	.07	.07%
Bbls. mills	.09	.09%
Bbls. NY	.10	.10%
COTTONSEED, crude tks. mills.	.07	.07%
P. S. Y. 100 bbl. lots NY.	.12	.12%
White, 100 bbl. lots NY.	.12	.12%
Winter yellow, 100 bbls. NY.	.04	.04%
Degras, Amer. 50 gal. bbls. NY.	.03	.03%
English, bbls. NY.	.08	.08%
Neutral, bbls. NY.	.08	.08%
Grease, choice white bbls. NY.	.06	.06%
Yellow	.05	.05%
Brown	.06	.06%
House	.04	.04%
Bone naphtha	.05	.05%
Herring, 50 gal. bbls. NY.	.12	.12%
Horse, 375 lb bbls. NY.	.11	.11%
Lard, city steam bbls.	.11	.11%
Compound, bbls.	.12	.12%
LARD OIL, prime tech. bbls.	.15	.15%
Edible prime, bbls.	.12	.12%
Off prime, bbls.	.10	.10%
No. 1, bbls.	.11	.11%
Extra, No. 1, bbls.	.10	.10%
No. 2, bbls.	.10	.10%

LINSEED, raw c/l bbls.	.86	.89
Ten bbls., raw	.91	.93
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots.	.93	.95
Double boiled 5 bbl. lots.	.94	.96
Raw, 8000 gal. tanks.	.83	.85
Imported, bbls. NY.	.83	.85
Imp. shipment, duty paid bbls. gal.	.81	.83
Imp. tks. NY.	.83	.85
Menhaden, crude bbls. wks.	.38	.40
Crude, tanks wks Balt.	.40	.42
Light strained, tanks.	.53	.55
Light strained, bbls. NY.	.58	.59
Yellow bleached, bbls. NY.	.60	.61
Blown, bbls. NY.	.68	.70
Neatsfoot, 20° c.t. bbls. NY.	.18	.20
30° cold test, bbls. NY.	.14	.16
Pure, bbls. NY.	.12	.14
Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls. NY.	.10	.12
No. 2, bbls. NY.	.10	.12
No. 3, bbls. NY.	.09	.11
OLIVE, denatured bbls. NY.	1.15	1.18
Edible, bbls. NY.	1.80	2.10
Foots, bbls. NY.	.09	.10
Shipment, duty paid.	.08	.09
Palm Lagos, 1500 lb casks.	.07	.08
Niger, casks	.06	.07
Bonny old Calabar, casks.	.06	.07
Palm Kernel, 1500 lb casks NY.	.08	.09
Peanut, refined bbls. NY.	.12	.13
Crude, mills buyers' tks.	.08	.09
Crude, bbls. NY.	.12	.13
Crude, Coast, sellers tks in B/d	.07	.08
Perilla, bbls. NY.	.15	.16
Shipment, c.l.f. NY bbls.	.13	.14
Shipment, c.l.f. NY c/s.	.12	.13
Poppyseed, bbls. NY.	.25	.26
Rapeseed, refined bbls. NY.	.80	.82
Blown, bbls. NY.	.95	.98
Red Oil, distilled bbls.	.08	.09
Saponified, bbls.	.08	.09
Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Coast.	.38	.39
Sesame, domestic edible bbls.	1.25	1.30
Sod Oil, bbls. NY.	.44	.46

SOYA BEAN, crude tks. Coast.	.10	.10%
Crude, bulk c.l.f. NY in bond.	.08	.08%
Crude, bulk c.l.f. PC in bond.	.05	.05%
Crude, bbls. NY.	.10	.11
Refined, bbls. NY.	.12	.12%
Amer. pressed, crd. bbls. NY.	.11	.11%
Sperm, 38° c. t. bldd. bbls. NY.	.17	.17%
45° cold test, bldd. bbls. NY.	.12	.12%
STEARIC ACID, s. p. 200 lb bags.	.09	.09%
Double pressed, bgs.	.09	.09%
Triple pressed, bgs distilled.	.10	.10%
Triple pressed, bgs saponified.	.11	.11%
Stearine, oleo. bbls.	.10	.10%
Lard, bbls.	.14	.14%
Tallow, edible, tierces.	.08	.08%
City extra, loose.	.06	.07
Tallow Oil, acidless tks. NY.	.10	.10%
Bbls. c/l NY.	.12	.12%
Tauced, crude bbls. NY.	.10	.10%
Walnut, crude bbls. NY.	.12	.12%
Wheat, nat. winter bbls. NY.	.10	.10%
Bldd. winter bbls. NY.	.07	.07%
Crude, No. 1, tanks Coast.	.08	.08%
Crude, No. 2, tanks Coast.	.05	.05%
Crude No. 3, tanks Coast.	.05	.05%

Fertilizer Materials

Ammon. Sulf. bulk wks.	100 lb	3.20
Double bgs. f.a.s. NY.	100 lb	3.50
Blood, dried f.o.b. NY.	unit	4.00
Bone, 3 & 50 ground raw.	28.00	30.00
Raw, Chicago	ton	25.00
Cyanamide wks.	unit	2.25
Fish Scrap, dried wks.	unit	3.80
NITRATE SODA NY	100 lb	2.45
Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines,		
Florida pebbles, 65-75%.	ton	3.00
Tennessee, 70-75%.	ton	3.50
Phosphate Acid, 16% wks.	ton	8.00
Potassium Murate, 80%.	unit	.70
Sulfate	unit	.95
Steamed Bone Meal, NY.	28.00	30.00
Tankage, ground NY.	unit	4.00
High grade, f.o.b. Chicago.	unit	3.85

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Spirits Turpentine, bbls. gal.	1.55
Wood Turpentine, stn distd. bbls. gal.	1.41
Destructive distilled, bbls. gal.	1.15
Pitch, prime	6.00
Rosins. (Sold in 600 lb bbls., gross for net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)	
B	6.75
D	6.75
E	6.75
F	6.75
G	6.75
H	6.75
I	6.75
K	6.75
M	6.75
N	6.75
WV	7.50
WW	8.00
Rosin Oil, first run 50 gal. bbls. gal.	40
Second run, bbls. gal.	48
Tar, kiln-burnt	12.50
Retort	11.00

Woods

Barwood, chips	.04½	.05
Camwood, chips	.09	.13
Divi Divi, pods 100-200 lb bags. ton	32.00	34.00
Fustic, sticks	35.00	37.00
Chips	.04	.08
Hemlock, bark	16.00	18.00
Hyperic, chips	.08½	.07
LOGWOOD, sticks	30.00	
Chips 150 lb bags	.02½	.03
Mangrove bark, African	35.00	
Bark, South American	25.00	30.00

Myrabolans, 150 lb bags J1	28.00
B1	24.00
R2	17.00
Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs	
Oak bark, whole	20.00
Ground	25.00
Quercitron bark, rough	10.00
Ground	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 150 lb bags	55.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	35.00
Valonia Cups, 28-35 tan	31.00
Beard, 40% tan, 150 lb bgs. ton	48.00
Wattle bark, 150 lb bags	38.00

Extracts

Range of prices includes quality range for large quantity.

Anatto, fine	.26	.29
Archil, double 600 lb bbls.	.16	.18
Triple, 600 lb bbls.	.17	.19
Conc., 600 lb bbls.	.18	.20
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks. wks. ton	.01½	.01½
Powd., 60% 100 lb bbs. wks. lb	.05½	.05½
Deco'crised, bbls. wks.	.09	.09½
Cudbear, English	.21	.23
Cutch, Bangoon, 100 lb bales	.13	.16
Liquid, 450 lb bbls.	.10	.11
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	.13	.14
Flavine	.90	.95
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes	.14	.18
Crystals, 100 lb boxes	.22	.24
Liquid, 81° 600 lb bbls.	.10	.14
Gal extract	.16	.18
Gambier, 25% liq. 450 lb bbls.	.06½	.07
Common, 200 lb cases	.05½	.05½
Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags	.07	.07½
NEMATINE, Paste, 500 lb bbls.	.11½	.13½
Crystals, 400 lb bbls.	.16	.20
Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbls. wks. lb	.04	.04½
Hyperic, 81° 600 lb bbls.	.15	.20
Indigo, Madras bbls.	.85	.90
Manila, bbls.	1.30	

Larch, 25%, 600 lb bbls., wks. lb	.03½	.03½
Powd. 100 lb bags, wks. lb	.07½	.08
Logwood, 51°, 450 lb bbls.	.08	.10
Solid, 50 lb boxes	.15	.21
Madder, Dutch	.28	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls.	.08½	.08½
Myrabolans, 25% liquid bbls.	.05	.05½
50% solid, 50 lb boxes	.06½	.06½
Oak, tanks wks.	.04½	.04½
23-25% liq. 600 lb bbls. wks. lb	.05	.05½
Osage Orange, 42° liquid	.07	.08
Powd. 100 lb bags	.14	.15
Persian Berries	.27	.30
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks. lb	.03½	.03½
450 lb bbls.	.04	.04½
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls.	.04½	.05
Solid 65% 100 lb bales	.04½	.04½
Clarified bales	.06	.07
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls.	.09	.13
Powdered, 100 lb boxes	.01	.01½
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks wks. lb	.02	.02½
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks. lb	.07	.09
Sumac, liquid 450 lb bbls.		

DYERS' SUNDRIES

Albumen, technical, egg 200 lb cs. lb	.45	.50
Blood, domestic, 100 lb drs. lb	.39	
British Gum, 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb	3.67	
Bags lc/l	3.09	
Dextrin, corn 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb	3.37	
Bags lc/l	.69	
Potato 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb	.09½	.09½
Bags lc/l	.60	.62
Prussian blue	.03½	.03½
Sago Flour, 150 lb bags	.35	.45
Spray Yolk 150 lb cs.	2.47	
STARCH, powd. 140 lb bgs. c/l 100 lb	2.75	
Bags lc/l	2.65	
Pearl, 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb	.05½	.05½
Potato, domestic, 140 lb bags. lb	.06½	.07½
Imported, bags duty paid.	.05	.05½
Tapioca Flour, high grade bags. lb	.03½	.04
Medium grade, bags	.03	.03½
Low grade, bags	.09	.11
Turkey Red Oil, bbls.		.95
Yolk Oil, bbls.		

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Crude Drugs

Acroides Gum, yel.....	D	.18	.20	Bamboo Brier Root, bags.....	D	.06	.08	Cantharides, Russian, cases.....	D	3.25	3.30
ACONITE Leaves, bales.....	D	.25	.35	Barberry Bark, tree bales.....	D	.21	.22	Powdered, boxes.....	D	3.75	3.85
Aconite Root, USP bags.....	D	.23	.25	Bayberry Bark, bales.....	D	.10	.12	Caraway Seed, African bags.....	D	...	...
Agar Agar, 1, 200 lb bales.....	D	1.45	1.50	Wax, bbis.....	D	.21	.22	Dutch, 100 lb bags.....	D	.18½	.19½
No. 2, bales.....	D	1.35	1.40	Belladonna Leaves, bales.....	D	.12	.13	Cardamom, bleached cases.....	D	.70	1.10
No. 3, bales.....	D	1.25	1.30	Root, bags.....	D	.12	.14	Decorated, cases.....	D	.61	.63
Agaric, white, cases.....	D	...	...	Bees Wax, white bbis.....	D	.30	.32	Green, grinding, bags.....	D	.65	.68
Almonds, bitter bags bss.....	D	.25	.30	Yellow, refined bbis.....	D	.23	.24	Carnauba Wax, Flor. bags.....	D	.45	.46
Sweet, bags.....	D	.30	.35	Crude, bags.....	D	.20	.22	No. 1 N Country bags.....	D	.40	.43
Meal, tin, boxes.....	D	.28	.30	Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes.....	D	1.40	1.60	No. 2 N Country bags.....	D	.23	.25
Alétris Root, bags.....	D	.60	.60	Sumatra, 80 lb boxes.....	D	.55	.60	No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags.....	D	.20	.21
Alkanet Root, bags.....	D	.08	.09	Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags.....	D	.16	.17	No. 3 Chalky, bags.....	D	.17	.18
Aloes, Barbados, 120 lb bbis.....	D	.60	.60	Beth Root, bags.....	D	.15	.16	Cascara Agraga, 150 lb bales.....	D	.32	.33
Cape, 400 lb cases.....	D	.07½	.08	Blackhaw Bark, root, bales.....	D	.30	.31	Cascara Samarra, bales.....	D	.11	.13
Curacao, 100 lb cases.....	D	.06	.06½	Tree, bales.....	D	.15	.16	Cascarilla Bark, quills bales.....	D	.30	.35
Scootrine, whole 100 lb cs.....	D	.30	.35	Blue Root, bags.....	D	.14	.15	Siftings, bbis.....	D	.20	.25
Althaea Root, cut cases.....	D	.13	.14	Blufflag Root, bags.....	D	.23	.25	Cassia Buds, 60 lb cases.....	D	1.24½	.13
Whole bags.....	D	.08	.10	Bonestet Herb, bales.....	D	.09	.11	China, select, mats cases.....	D	.05½	.06½
Ambergris, black boxes.....	D	8.00	8.00	Borage Flowers, bales.....	D	...	.25	Saloon, assort. bales.....	D	.25	.25½
Grey, boxes.....	D	28.00	28.00	Bryonia Root, bags.....	D	.10	.12	Caster Beans, bags.....	D	.08	.08½
Annoniac, tears bags.....	D	1.50	1.60	BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 lb				Castoreum, 1 lb bot.....	D	.63	.63½
Angelica Root, dom bags.....	D	.15	.18	bales.....	D	.90	.95	Catechu Gum, bags.....	D	...	4.00
Angustura Bark, bags.....	D	.14	.15	Less bales.....	D	.95	1.00	Catnip Herb, bales.....	D	.10	.15
Anise, Levant bags.....	D	.17	17½	Long, bales.....	D	...	...	Celery Seed, 220 lb bags.....	D	.20	.20½
Star, cases.....	D	.14½	.15	Buckthorn Bark, bales.....	D	.07½	.08	Cerise Wax, white bags.....	D	.08½	.09
Spanish, bags.....	D	.18	18½	Burdock Root, bags.....	D	.17	.18	Yellow, 200 lb bags.....	D	.07½	.08½
Anatto Seed, bags.....	D	.03	.03½	Burgundy Pitch, dom. 110 lb stands				CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman			
ARABIC GUM, 200 lb cases.....	D	.25	.27	Gross for net.....	D	...	.05	bales.....	D	.65	.70
Seconda, 250 lb bags.....	D	.20	.22	Calabar Beans, bags.....	D	.17	.18	Hung. cases bales.....	D	.24	.26
Soriz, amber, 200 lb bags, bis.....	D	.15	15½	Calamus Root, bleached cases.....	D	.40	.42	Charcoal Willow, powd. bbis.....	D	.06	.07
Powd., USP 300 lb bbls.....	D	.20	.22	Unbleached, bags.....	D	.10	.11	Wood, powd bbis.....	D	.04	.04½
Areca Nuts, 150 lb bags.....	D	.09	.10	Calendula Petals, imp. bales.....	D	...	.40	Chestnut Bark, bags.....	D	.67	.68
Powd., USP 200 lb bbis.....	D	.12	.14	Calisaya Bark, bales.....	D	.12	.14	Herb, bales.....	D	.66	.68½
Arnica Flowers, bales.....	D	.08½	.09	Camphor, see Chemicals.....				Chicle Gum, bags.....	D	.70	.75
Root, bags.....	D	.50	.50	Canary Seed, Morocco bags.....	D	.06	.06½	Chiffetia, bales.....	D	.13	.14
Arrowroot, Amer. powd. bbls.....	D	.05	.06	South American, bags.....	D	.04½	.04½	Cinchona Bark, red quills bales.....	D	.50	.55
St. Vincent, powd. bbls.....	D	.07½	.08	Candella Wax, bags.....	D	...	.35	Broken, bales.....	D	.12	.14
Asafetida, USP, 250 lb cases.....	D	.38	.40	Canella Alba Bark, bales.....	D	.45	.47	Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales, bond.....	D	.16	.20
Powd., 50 lb bss.....	D	.60	.62	Cannabis, true imp. bags.....	D	...	6.00	Civet, Abyssin horns.....	D	2.75	2.85
SALM GILEAD BUOS. bags.....	D	.43	.48	American (no assay) bales.....	D	...	.20	Clover Tops, bags.....	D	.10	.12
Balmory Herb, bales.....	D	.14	.15	USP, bales.....	D	...	.30	Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 lb bales.....	D	.32	.33
				Cantharides, Chinese cases.....	D	1.10	1.15	Amboyans, bales.....	D	...	...
				Powd., boxes.....	D	...	1.25	Penang, bales.....	D	...	...
				Cantharides, Russian, cases.....	D	3.25	3.30				
				Powdered, boxes.....	D	3.75	3.85				
				Caraway Seed, African bags.....	D	.18½	.19½				
				Dutch, 100 lb bags.....	D	.70	1.10				
				Cardamom, bleached cases.....	D	.61	.63				
				Decorated, cases.....	D	.65	.68				
				Green, grinding, bags.....	D	.45	.46				
				Carnauba Wax, Flor. bags.....	D	.40	.43				
				No. 1 N Country bags.....	D	.23	.25				
				No. 2 N Country bags.....	D	.20	.21				
				No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags.....	D	.17	.18				
				No. 3 Chalky, bags.....	D	.32	.33				
				Cascara Agraga, 150 lb bales.....	D	.11	.13				
				Cascara Samarra, bales.....	D	.30	.35				
				Cascarilla Bark, quills bales.....	D	.20	.25				
				Siftings, bbis.....	D	1.24½	.13				
				Cassia Buds, 60 lb cases.....	D	.05½	.06½				
				China, select, mats cases.....	D	.25	.25½				
				Saloon, assort. bales.....	D	.25	.25½				
				Caster Beans, bags.....	D	.08	.08½				
				Castoreum, 1 lb bot.....	D	.63	.63½				
				Catechu Gum, bags.....	D	...	4.00				
				Catnip Herb, bales.....	D	.10	.15				
				Celery Seed, 220 lb bags.....	D	.20	.20½				
				Cerise Wax, white bags.....	D	.08½	.09				
				Yellow, 200 lb bags.....	D	.07½	.08½				
				CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman							
				bales.....	D	.65	.70				
				Hung. cases bales.....	D	.24	.26				
				Charcoal Willow, powd. bbis.....	D	.06	.07				
				Wood, powd bbis.....	D	.04	.04½				
				Chestnut Bark, bags.....	D	.67	.68				
				Herb, bales.....	D	.66	.68½				
				Chicle Gum, bags.....	D	.70	.75				
				Chiffetia, bales.....	D	.13	.14				
				Cinchona Bark, red quills bales.....	D	.50	.55				
				Broken, bales.....	D	.12	.14				
				Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales, bond.....	D	.16	.20				
				Civet, Abyssin horns.....	D	2.75	2.85				
				Clover Tops, bags.....	D	.10	.12				
				Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 lb bales.....	D	.32	.33				
				Amboyans, bales.....	D				
				Penang, bales.....	D				

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Crude Drugs

Cochineal, USP boxes.....D	.35	.45	Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bags.....D	.10	.11	Grindelia Robusta Herb, bales..D12
Coca Leaves, Huancoco bags.....D	...	...	Flowers, bales.....D	...	.15	Guaiac Gum, 200 lb cases.....D	.60	.65
Truxilla, bags.....D	...	.50	Doggrass Root, USP cut bags.....D	.08½	.09	Guarana, tins, cases.....D	.60	.75
Cobosh Root, Black bags.....D	.08	.08½	Dragons Blood, mass cases.....D	.80	.82	Gum, see Arabic Gum, etc.		
Blue, bags.....D	.09	.09½	Reeds, boxes.....D	.80	.85	HELLEBORE ROOT,		
Colchicum Root, bags.....D	.08½	.09	ECHINACEA ROOT, bags.....D	.33	.34	Black, pwd. bbls.....D	...	.15
Seed, bags.....D	.12	.13	Elecampane Root, bags.....D	.09	.10	White, bags.....D	.10	.11
Colombo Root, whole bags.....D	.03	.04	Elder Flowers, bales.....D	.22	.23	Powdered, 250 lb bbls.....D	.12	.13
Colocynth, apples cases bbls.....D	.20	.22	Elemi Gum, 80 lb cases.....D	.10	.12	Helonias Root, (unicorn false)		
Pulp, USP bales.....D	.25	.30	Elm, select 5 lb bundles cases..D	.27	.28	bags.....D	.60	.62
Coltsfoot Leaves, bags.....D	.07	.07½	Grinding, bags.....D	.12	.14	Hemp Seed, Manchurian bags...D	.03½	.04½
Comfrey Root, bags.....D	.20	.21	Powdered, bbls.....D	.13	.17	Chilian, bags.....D	...	...
Condurango Bark, bales.....D	.07	.08	ERGOT, Russian.....D	...	...	Hembane Leaves, bales.....D	.42	.43
Conium Seeds, bags.....D	.15	.16	Spanish, 150-200 lb bags.....D	.58	.60	Henna Leaves, bales.....D	.22	.23
Copaiba Balsam Para 80 lb casesD	.24	.25	Eucalyptus Leaves, bales.....D	.05	.05½	Honey, Calif. 120 lb cases.....D	...	.11
S. Amer. 80 lb cases.....D	.29	.30	Euphorbia Pithulifera Herb, bags.D	.14	.15	Hops, N. Y. prime bales.....D	.23	.25
Copal Gum.....D	.12	.15	Euphorbium Gum, cases.....D	...	.35	Pacific Coast prime bales.....D	.18	.20
Coriander Seed, Bombay bags...D	...	...	Powdered, boxes.....D	...	.40	Horehound Herb, bales.....D	.07½	.08
Morocco, bags.....D	.13	.14	Fennel Seed, French bags.....D	.12½	.13	Horsetail Rush, bags.....D	.14	.15
Bleached, bags.....D	.16	.16½	German, bags.....D	.20	.23	INDIA GUM, see Karaya		
Corn Silk, bales.....D	.05	.06	Flax Seed, whole 180 lb bbls.....D	12.00	12.25	Insect Flowers, open whole bales.D	...	.44
Cotton Root Bark, bales.....D	.13	.14	Ground, 150 lb bbls.....D	.06½	.07	Closed whole, bales.....D	...	.50
Cramp Bark, so-called bales.....D	.08	.09	Foenugreek Seed, 200 lb bags.....D	.05	.05½	Powdered, pure 200 lb bbls.....D	.51	.52
True, bags.....D	.40	.43	Fir Balsam, Canada cans.....gal	10.75	11.00	Flowers and stems, 50 p. e.		
Cranebill Root, bags.....D	.12	.12½	Oregon, bbls. cans.....gal	1.35	1.45	200 lb bbls.....D	.31	.33
CUBE BERRIES, XX bags.....D	.80	.82½	Fish Berries, 100-125 lb bags...D	.08½	.04	Ipecac Root Cartagena bags.....D	...	1.55
Powdered, boxes.....D	.85	.87½	Fringe Tree Bark, bags.....D	.18	.20	Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes.D	1.75	1.80
Cumin Seed, Levant bags.....D	...	...	GALANGAL ROOT, bags.....D	.07	.08	Rio Whole, bags.....D	...	1.55
Morocco, bags.....D	...	.31	Gambler Gum, bags.....D	...	.06½	Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes.D	1.75	1.80
Culvers Root, bags.....D	...	.22	Galbanum Gum, cans.....D	1.05	1.10	Istinglass, American, 130 lb cs..D	.65	.70
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps..D	.19	.20	Gamboge Gum, 160 lb cases.....D	1.08	1.15	Russian, (Beluga) bbs etns.....D	...	10.00
Jewels, large, straps.....D	.45	.50	Gelsemium Root, bags.....D	.11	.12	JABORANDI LEAVES, bales.....D	.28	.29
Small, straps.....D	.35	.40	Gentian Root, bags.....D	.08½	.10½	Jalap Root, whole 150 lb bags..D	.20	.21
French, straps.....D	...	.30	Ginger, African, bags.....D	.09½	.10	Powdered, USP 250 lb bbls...D	.23	.25
Powdered, boxes.....D	...	.14	Jamaica, grinding, bags bbls...D	.33	.43	Japan Wax, 224 lb cases.....D	.14½	.15
Damar Gum, 136 lb cases.....D	.33	.35	Japan, bags.....D	.10½	.11	Job's Tears, white bags.....D	.08	.09
Damiana Leaves, bales.....D	.10	.11	Cochin, ABC & lemon, bags.....D	.11½	.12½	Juniper Berries, 125 lb bags.....D	.03	.03½
Dandelion Root, Imp. bags.....D	...	.09	Gliseng Root, cultivated, bags...D	2.00	8.00	KAMALA, boxes.....D	3.20	3.25
Deer Tongue Leaves, bales.....D	.07½	.08	Northwestern Wild, bags.....D	9.00	10.00	Karaya Gum, powdered bbls...D	.15	.30
Digitalis Leaves, bales.....D	.06½	.07	Southern Wild, bags.....D	8.00	9.00	Kava Kava Root, bags.....D	.16	.17
Dill Seed, bags.....D	...	.10	Golden Seal Root, bags.....D	3.45	3.50	Kino Gum, black cases.....D	...	.50
			Powdered, boxes.....D	3.80	3.75	Kola Nuts, 150 lb bags.....D	.05	.06
			Grains of Paradise, bags.....D	.12	.13	Kousso Flowers, bags.....D	...	2.50

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LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags.... lb	..	: 50	Musk, pods Cabardine tins.....oz.	16.00	: 17.00	Patchouli Leaves, bales..... lb	.25	: .28
Larkspur Seed, bags..... lb	.22	: .23	Tonquin .....oz.	22.00	: 25.00	Pepper, black Sing, bags..... lb	.08 1/2	: .10
Laurel Leaves, bales..... lb	.04 1/2	: .05	Grain Cab.....oz.	25.00	: 28.00	White, bags..... lb	.12 1/2	: .13
Lavender Flowers, bales..... lb	.35	: .40	Tonquin .....oz.	35.00	: 38.00	Peppers, red Mombasa bags..... lb	.32	: .33
Leeches, tubs.....Per 100	...	: 9.50	Synthetic, see Chemicals.			Cherries, bags..... lb	.16 1/2	: .17
Lemon Peel, bags..... lb	.08	: .08 1/2	Musk Root, Russian bags..... lb	...	: ...	Bombay, bags..... lb	.14	: .14 1/2
Licorice Root, Russian cut..... lb	...	: ...	Mustard Seed, Bari brown bags.. lb	.07 1/2	: .08	Japan, bags..... lb	.39	: .40
Spanish, natural bales..... lb	.09 1/2	: .10	Bombay, brown..... lb	.06 1/2	: .06 3/4	Pennyroyal Herb, bales..... lb	.08	: .14
Selected, 2 & 5 lb bundles.. lb	.18 1/2	: .25	California, brown..... lb	.07 1/2	: .08	Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales.. lb	.18	: .20
Powdered, bbls..... lb	.09	: .09 1/2	Yellow..... lb	...	: .08	Peru Balsam, 120 lb kegs..... lb	1.70	: 1.75
Life Everlasting Herbs, bales... lb	.05	: .06	Chinese, yellow..... lb	.04	: .04 1/2	Pichi Leaves, bags..... lb	...	: .18
Lime Juice, clarified bbls.....gal	.50	: .60	English, yellow..... lb	.08	: .09	Pimento, select bags..... lb	...	: .04 1/2
Linden Flowers, with leaves, bales lb	...	: .25	Dutch, yellow..... lb	.08	: .08 1/2	Pink Root, true bags..... lb	...	: .95
Without Leaves, bales..... lb	...	: .30	Danish, yellow..... lb	.07 1/2	: .09	Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch		
Liverwort Leaves, bales..... lb	...	: .25	Myrrh Gum, select 280 lb cs.. lb	.50	: .55	Pleurisy Root, bags..... lb	.22	: .23
Lobelia Herb, bales..... lb	.10	: .12	Sorts, cases..... lb	.45	: .48	Plantain Leaves, bales..... lb	...	: .15
Lobelia Seed, bags..... lb	...	: .70	NUTGALLS, Chinese bags..... lb	.16	: .17	Poke Berries, bags..... lb	...	: .18
Lovage Root, bags..... lb	.30	: .35	Aleppy, bags..... lb	.13	: .14	Poke Root, bags..... lb	.07	: .07 1/2
Lupulin, boxes..... lb	1.25	: 1.30	Nutmegs, 110s cases..... lb	.20 1/2	: .21 1/4	Pomegranate Bark, of root bags.. lb	.16	: .17
Lycopodium, 88 lb cs..... lb	.75	: .85	75s 30s cases..... lb	.23	: .25	Of Fruit, bags..... lb	.16	: .17
MACE, Siam, No. 1 cases..... lb	.41 1/2	: .42	Nux Vomica Buttons, bags..... lb	.07	: .07 1/2	Poppy Flowers, red bags..... lb	.30	: .35
Banda, No. 1 cases..... lb	.44	: .45	Powdered, 200 lb bbls..... lb	.10 1/2	: .11	Poppy Seed, Dutch bags..... lb	.12 1/2	: .13 1/4
Batavia, cases..... lb	.37	: .38	OAK BARK, red bags..... lb	.05	: .06	German, bags..... lb	.12	: .12 1/2
Malva Flowers, blue bales..... lb	.35	: .38	White, bags..... lb	.05	: .06	Turkish, bags..... lb	.06	: .08
Black, bales..... lb	...	: ...	Oilbanum Gum, sift 280 lb cases.. lb	.10 1/2	: .11	Blue Indian, bags..... lb	.08	: .08 1/2
Manna, large flake cases..... lb	.85	: .90	Tears, 280 lb cases..... lb	.14 1/2	: .15	White Indian, bags..... lb	.07	: .07 1/2
Small flake, cases..... lb	.48	: .50	No. 1, all white, 280 lb cases	.24	: .30	Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags lb	.14	: .14 1/2
Sorts, cases..... lb	.45	: .46	Opium, gum USP cases..... lb	...	: 6.75	Northern, bags..... lb	.14	: .14 1/2
Mandrake Root, bags..... lb	.17	: .18	Granular, cans..... lb	...	: 7.75	Prickly Ash Berries, bags..... lb	.11	: .12
Mastic Gum, 120 lb cases..... lb	.65	: .70	Powdered, USP cans..... lb	...	: 7.75	Prince's Pine, bales..... lb	.14	: .15
Meserion Bark, bags..... lb	.11	: .12	Orange Flowers, cases..... lb	...	: 1.00	Pulsatilla Herb, bags..... lb	...	: .40
Matteo Leaves, bales..... lb	.18	: .20	Orange Peel, bitter bags..... lb	.06 1/2	: .06	Pumpkin Seed, bags..... lb	.14	: .15
Marjoram Leaves, German bales.. lb	.22 1/2	: .23 1/4	Sweet, bags..... lb	.05	: .05 1/2	QUASSIA CHIPS, bags..... lb	.07 1/2	: .08
French, bales..... lb	.13 1/2	: .16	Orris Root Florentine bold bags lb	.07	: .08	Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags lb	.06	: .06 1/2
Millet Seed, dom. yellow bags... lb	.03 1/2	: .05	Verona, bags..... lb	.05	: .06	Quince Seed, bags..... lb	...	: ...
Montan, Wax, crude bags..... lb	.04 1/2	: .05	Powdered, 200 lb bbls..... lb	.08	: .09	RAPE SEED, South Amer. bags.. lb	.07	: .07 1/2
Bleached..... lb	...	: ...	Fingers, cases..... lb	.75	: .80	Dutch, bags..... lb	.08 1/2	: .08 1/2
Moss, Iceland bales..... lb	.07	: .08	Osokerite Wax, brown hard bags.. lb	.22	: .24	Japanese, small, bags..... lb	.06 1/2	: .07 1/2
Irish, bleached bales..... lb	.07	: .09	Green, hard bags..... lb	.25	: .26	Raspberries, dried boxes..... lb	.25	: .40
Mullein Flowers, tins..... lb	.55	: .60	Refined, yellow bags..... lb	...	: ...	Red Saunders..... lb	.18	: .20
			PAPRIKA, bags..... lb	.16	: .24	Rhatany Root, bags..... lb	.10	: .11
			Parvira Brava Root, bags..... lb	.25	: .25	RHUBARB, H. D. cases..... lb	.45	: .48
			Parley Seed, bags..... lb	.08	: .09	Powdered, 200 lb bbls..... lb	.50	: .52
						Rosemary Leaves, bales..... lb	.68	: .64

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Rosemary Flowers, cases bales...D	.38	: .30	Snake Root, Canada natural bags...D	... :	.35	Tragacanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon,			
Rose Petals, pale .....D	.25	: .30	Stripped, bags .....D	.48	: .50	200 lb cs. ....D	1.75	: 1.80	
Red .....D	...	: .65	SOAP BARK, whole, 150-200 lb			No. 2 to No. 6, cases .....D	1.00	: 1.50	
Rue Herb, bales.....D	.25	: .30	bales .....D	.06 1/2	: .07	Powdered, 50 lb boxes.....D	1.00	: 1.50	
SABADILLA SEED, bags.....D	.12	: .13	Cut, 125-175 lb bags.....D	.08	: .08 1/2	Turkish, cases .....D	.75	: .80	
Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales.....D	1.45	: 1.50	Crushed, 200 lb bbls.....D	.08 1/2	: .09	Turmeric Root, Madras bags.....D	.07	: .07 1/2	
Valencia 1 lb cans.....D	32.00	: 32.50	Powdered, 200 lb bbls.....D	.12	: .13	Aleppy, bags .....D	.06 1/2	: .06 3/4	
Sage, Dalmatian bales.....D	.05 1/2	: .06 1/2	Spearmint Leaves, American bales...D	.23	: .24	China, bags .....D	.05 1/2	: .06	
Greek, bales .....D	.03 1/2	: .04	Spermaceti, blocks cakes cases...D	.36	: .37	Turpentine, Venice, true 80 lb cs...D	.23	: .30	
Spanish, bales .....D	.03	: .04	Spikenard Root, bags.....D	.17	: .18	Artificial, 80 lb cases.....D	.09 1/2	: .12	
Sandalwood, chips bags.....D	...	: .35	Spruce Gum, boxes.....D	1.00	: 1.50	Spirits, see Naval Stores			
Ground, bags .....D	...	: .40	Squaw Vine, bales.....D	.17	: .18	UNICORN ROOT, false, see Helonias			
Sandarc Gum, 300 lb bbls.....D	.25	: .27	Squill Root, white bags.....D	.04	: .04 1/2	True, see Aletris			
Sarsaparilla, Honduras bales.....D	.47	: .48	Stavesacre Seed, bags.....D	.29	: .30	Uva Ursi Leaves, bales.....D	.05 1/2	: .06	
Mexican, bales .....D	.26	: .27	Stillingia Root, bags.....D	.09	: .09 1/2	VALERIAN ROOT, Belgian bags...D	.12	: .14	
Sassafras Bark, ordinary bales...D	.10	: .14	Stone Root, bags.....D	.09	: .10	Vanilla Beans Mex. whole cases...D	10.00	: 12.00	
Select, bales .....D	.20	: .22	Storax, liquid artif.....D	.70	: .75	Cuts, cases .....D	7.00	: 7.25	
Savory Leaves, bales.....D	.09 1/2	: .10	Gen. USP .....D	.90	: 1.00	Bourbon, cases .....D	2.75	: 3.25	
Saw Palmetto Berries, bags.....D	.12	: .13	St. Ignatius Beans, bags.....D	...	: .22	South American, cases.....D	7.00	: 7.25	
Scammony Resin, boxes.....D	1.00	: 1.10	St. John's Bread, bags.....D	.03	: .06	Tahiti, yellow label cases.....D	1.80	: 2.00	
Scammony Root, bags.....D	.05	: .06	Stramonium Leaves, bales.....D	.07 1/2	: .08	Green Label cases.....D	1.80	: 2.00	
Senega Root, bags.....D	.75	: .80	Stramonium Seed, bags.....D	.13	: .14	Violet Flowers, bags.....D	...	: .70	
SENNA, Alex, 150 lb cases.....D	.32	: .35	Strophanthus Seed, Hispidus.....D	...	: .35	WAHOO BARK, of root bags.....D	.52	: .53	
Half Leaf, 350 lb bales.....D	.14	: .15	Kombe, bags .....D	...	: .07 1/2	Of Tree, bags.....D	.25	: .26	
Siftings, 400 lb bales.....D	.09	: .09 1/2	Sunflower Seed, domestic bags...D	.07	: .07 1/2	White Pine Bark, rosed, bags...D	.08	: .07	
Powdered, 200 lb bbls.....D	.12	: .13	South American, bags.....D	.05 1/2	: .06 1/2	White Poplar Bark, bags.....D	.04	: .05	
Tinnevely, job, 350 lb bales...D	.10	: .14	Tagalder BARK, bags.....D	.05	: .05 1/2	Wild Cherry Bark, thin green			
Grinding, 350 lb bales.....D	.06	: .14	Tamarinds, bbls.....D	.04	: .04 1/2	Rosed, bales .....D	.10	: .12	
Pods, 350 lb bales.....D	.06 1/2	: .07	Keps .....per keg	2.75	: 3.00	Thick Rosed, bales.....D	.06 1/2	: .07	
Powdered, 200 lb bbls.....D	.08	: .09	Tansy Leaves, bales.....D	.18	: .20	Thin Natural, bales.....D	.07	: .07 1/2	
Serpentaria Root, bags.....D	.85	: .90	Tar, Barbadoes, 50 gal. bbls. gal.	1.60	: 1.75	Thick Natural, bales.....D	.04 1/2	: .05	
Shellac, T.N., bags.....D	.58	: .60	Thus Gum, bbls.....100 lb	4.50	: 6.00	Willow, bark bags.....D	...	: .06	
Superfine Orange, bags.....D	.65	: .66	Thyme, Spanish bales.....D	.07 1/2	: .08	White, bags .....D	...	: .15	
D. C., bags .....D	.95	: 1.00	French, bales .....D	.09 1/2	: .09 3/4	Witch Hazel Bark, bags.....D	...	: .08	
V. S. O., cases.....D	.90	: 1.00	Tilia See Linden			Witch Hazel Leaves, bales.....D	...	: .09	
Pwd. reg., 350 lb bbls.....D	.70	: .75	Tolu Balsam, 90 lb cases.....D	.70	: .75	Worm Seed, American bags.....D	.10	: .11	
Regular Bleached, 350 lb bbls...D	.65	: .66	Tonga Bark, bags.....D	.30	: .31	Levant, bags .....D	...	: 3.00	
Bone Dry, 350 lb bbls.....D	.75	: .77	Tonka Beans, Angostura cases...D	2.00	: 2.25	Wormwood Herb, imported bales...D	.10	: .12	
Sideritis Herb, cut bags.....D	.14 1/2	: .16	Para, cases .....D	.80	: .85	Yacca Gum, red.....D	.04	: .04 1/2	
Simaruba Bark, bales.....D	.12	: .13	Surinam, cases .....D	.85	: .85	Ground .....D	.05 1/2	: .06 1/2	
Skullcap Leaves, bales.....D	...	: .20				YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags.....D	...	: .12	
Sloe Berries, bags.....D	.10	: .12				Yellow Parilla Root, bags.....D	...	: .20	
						Yerba Santa, bags.....D	.10	: .11	
						Zedoary Root, bags.....D	...	: .10	

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Almond, Bitter USP 5 lb. bots.....	4.25	4.50	Copaiba, USP 50 lb. tins.....	.40	.45
Bitter fl. PA 5 lb. bots.....	4.25	4.50	Coriander, USP 1 lb. bot.....	20.00	20.50
Artificial. (See Benzaldehyde-Chemicals)			Croton, USP 25 lb. tins.....	1.00	1.10
Sweet, 50 lb. cans.....	.42½	.45	Cubebs, USP 5 lb. bot.....	5.75	6.00
Peach Kernel, 55 lb. tins.....	.25	.27	Cumin, 1 lb. bot.....	10.00	12.00
Apricot, see Peach Kernel			Dill, 1 lb. bot.....	...	5.00
Amber, crude 25 lb. tins.....	.75	.80	Erigeron, 20 lb. tins.....	1.25	1.50
Rectified, 25 lb. tins.....	1.00	1.10	EUCALYPTUS, Austl. USP		
Angelica Root, 1 lb. bot.....	38.00	39.00	56 lb. cs.....	.38	.40
Seed, 1 lb. bot.....	36.00	38.00	Fennel USP, 25 lb. tins.....	1.40	1.50
ANISE, Tech., 60 lb. case.....	.50	.55	Geraanium, Algerian 25 lb. tins.....	8.50	9.50
USP 50 lb. tins.....	.55	.60	Bourbon, 25 lb. tins.....	5.00	5.25
Bay, 25 lb. tins.....	2.50	2.60	Turkish, 28 lb. tins.....	4.50	5.00
Bergamot, USP 25 lb. coppers.....	3.10	3.25	Ginger, 1 lb. bot.....	...	...
Artificial, 25 lb. cans.....	2.25	2.50	Gingergrass, 28 lb. tins.....	2.75	3.00
Birch Tar, rect. 5 lb. bot.....	...	2.75	Hemlock, 50 lb. cans.....	1.00	1.10
Crude, 50 lb. tins.....	...	1.75	Juniper Berries, USP 25 lb. tins.....	1.10	1.15
Bois de Rose, 25 lb. tins.....	2.40	2.65	Wood, 50 lb. tins.....	.50	.60
Cajuput, native 50 lb. tins.....	.75	.80	Lavender, USP, 28 lb. tins.....	3.00	4.00
Cade, USP 25 lb. tins.....	.50	.60	Spike, Spanish 50 lb. cans.....	.70	.80
USP, 5 lb. bot.....	.70	.80	LEMON, Ital. USP, 25 lb. tins.....		
Calamus, 5 lb. bot.....	4.25	4.75	American, USP, 25 lb. tins.....	.70	.75
Camphor, heavy, 1000 lb. drums.....	.11½	.12	Lemongrass, native, 50 lb. cans.....	.85	.90
Japanese, white, 72 lb. cases.....	.16	.18	Limes, express 25 lb. tins.....	2.25	2.40
Chinese, white 1000 lb. drums.....	.16	.18	Distilled 25 lb. tins.....	.50	.55
Cananga, Native 25 lb. tins.....	2.50	2.75	Linaloe, Mor. 80 lb. cases.....	2.15	2.35
Rectified, 25 lb. tins.....	2.75	3.00	Mace, distilled 50 lb. tins.....	.95	1.05
Caraway, USP rec. 25 lb. tins.....	4.25	4.50	Mirbane, ref. see Ar. Chemicals		
Crude, 50 lb. tins.....	...	...	Mustard, USP, 1 lb. bot.....	...	17.00
Cardamon, USP 1 lb. bot.....	13.00	14.00	Artif. USP, 5 lb. bot.....	2.50	2.75
Carrot, 5 lb. bot.....	7.00	7.25	Neroli, Bigarade ¼ and 1 lb. bot.....	75.00	80.00
CASSIA, 75-80 p e 60 lb. cases.....			Petale, 1 lb. bot.....	90.00	100.00
Redistilled, USP 50 lb. cans.....	1.85	1.75	Artificial, 1 lb. bot.....	10.00	25.00
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb. tins.....	.80	.90	Nutmeg, USP, 25 lb. tins.....	.90	1.00
Cedar Wood, light 1000 lb. drums.....	.25	.28	Orange, bitter 25 lb. tins.....	1.90	2.00
Celery, 1 lb. bot.....	9.00	10.00	Sweet, V. Ind., 25 lb. tins.....	2.50	2.65
Cinnamon, Ceylon 1 lb. bot.....	12.00	17.00	Italian, 25 lb. cop.....	2.75	2.90
Leaf, 5 lb. bot.....	...	2.00	American, 25 lb. tins.....	2.90	3.00
CITRONELLA, Ceylon, 400 lb. drs.....			Origanum, 50 lb. cans.....	.25	.30
50 lb. tins.....	.50	.52½	Parsley, 1 lb. bot.....	5.00	5.50
Java, 400 lb. drums.....	.65	.70	Patchouli, 5 lb. bot.....	8.25	12.00
50 lb. tins.....	.70	.75	Pennyroyal, dom 25 lb. tins.....	1.95	2.25
Cloves, USP, 50 lb. cans.....	2.00	2.10	Imported, 25 lb. tins.....	1.65	1.75
6 lb. bot.....	2.10	2.15	PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb. cases.....	2.75	2.85
			Redist., USP, 60 lb. cases.....	3.10	3.20
			Petit Grain, S. Am. 25 lb. tins.....	1.70	1.80
			French, 1 lb. bot.....	7.50	8.00
			Pimento, 25 lb. tins.....	1.80	1.90
			Pinus Sylvestris, 25 lb. tins.....	...	1.75
			Pumillo, USP 25 lb. tins.....	...	3.00
			Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkgs. cs.....	...	9.00
			Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkgs. cs.....	5.50	6.50
			Artificial, 1 lb. bot.....	2.00	3.00
			Rosemary, USP 27½ lb. tins.....	.50	.55
			Tech., 27½ lb. tins.....	.40	.50
			Rue, 1 lb. bot.....	4.25	4.50
			Sandalwood, E. Ind USP 40 lb. cases.....	6.75	7.00
			W. Indian, (Amyris) 25 lb. tins.....	4.00	4.10
			Sassafras, USP 50 lb. cans.....	.80	.90
			Artificial, 63 lb. cans, 400 lb. drs.....	.42	.45
			Savin, 5 lb. tins.....	3.75	4.00
			Spearmint, USP 60 lb. cases.....	2.75	2.85
			Spruce, 50 lb. tins.....	1.00	1.10
			Tansy Amer., 20 lb. tins.....	9.50	10.00
			Tar, 50 gal. bbls.....	.24½	.26
			Refined, USP 25 lb. tins.....	...	...
			Thyme, red, USP 25 lb. tins.....	.90	1.00
			White, USP 25 lb. tins.....	1.00	1.15
			Crude, 110 lb. drums.....	.85	.90
			Vetivert, Bourbon 1 lb. bot.....	5.00	6.00
			Java, 1 lb. bot.....	25.00	28.00
			Wine, heavy 1 lb. bot.....	...	2.75
			WINTERGREEN,		
			Sweet beh, 25 lb. tins.....	2.00	3.00
			Gaultheria, true 25 lb. tins.....	4.00	7.00
			Synthetic, USP 50 lb. cases.....	...	.44
			Wormseed, Balt., USP 25 lb. tins.....	2.40	2.50
			Wormwood, dom., 25 lb. tins.....	9.00	9.50
			Ylang Ylang, Bourbon 10 lb. tins.....	8.00	9.00
			Manilla, 1 lb. bot.....	30.00	35.00
			Artificial, 1 lb. bot.....	10.00	12.00
			OLEORESINS		
			Aspidium, USP 1 lb. bot.....	2.75	3.00
			Capelcum, USP, 5 lb. bot.....	2.60	2.75
			Cubebs, USP 1 lb. bot.....	6.40	6.50
			Ginger, 5 lb. bot.....	2.50	2.65
			Maletern. See Aspidium		
			Mullein (so-called) 1 lb. bot.....	...	1.50
			Orris, 1 lb. bot.....	...	18.00
			Pepper, black, USP, 1 lb. bot.....	3.50	4.00
			Vanilla, 1 lb. bot.....	9.00	9.50

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NATURAL DERIVATIVES

NATURAL DERIVATIVES			
Anethol, 2 lb bot. lb	1.60	: 2.00
Borneol, 1 lb bot. lb	: 3.50
Citronellal, 1 lb bot.	..... lb	2.00	: 2.25
CITRAL, 25 lb cans.	..... lb	3.00	: 3.50
EUCALYPTOL, USP, 25 lb cans.	..... lb	.80	: .85
Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans.	..... lb	3.25	: 3.50
Geraniol, 50 lb cans.	..... lb	2.25	: 3.00
Pure, 5 lb bot.	..... lb	3.75	: 4.00
Iso-Eugenol, 1 lb bot.	..... lb	4.25	: 4.50
Linalol, 5 lb bot.	..... lb	4.75	: 5.00
MENTHOL, 60 lb cans.	..... lb	.....	: 7.00
Low cases, 5 lb cans.	..... lb	7.10	: 7.25
Rhodinol, 1 lb bot.	..... lb	15.00	: 16.00
SAFROL, 60 lb cans.	..... lb	.55	: .60
Thymol, USP, 10 lb cans.	..... lb	4.00	: 4.95

SYNTHETIC AROMATICS

Acetaldehyde, 50% sol pure, 5 lb. bot. D	1.75	: 2.00
Acetophenone CP, 1 lb. bot. D	4.00	: 4.25
Amyl Acetate, pure, 5 gal cans. gal	5.00	: 6.00
Amyl Butyrate, 1 lb. bot. D	2.00	: 2.10
Amyl Formate, 1 lb. bot. D	1.75	: 2.00
AMYL SALICYLATE , 100 lb. cys. D	1.25	: 1.40
Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb. bot. D	4.00	: 4.50
BENZALDEHYDE , ESP, 25 lb. cans. D	1.40	: 1.50
FFC, 25 lb. cans. D	1.60	: 1.70
Benzoin Ether, See Ethyl Benzoate		
Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb. cys. D	1.40	: 1.50
Benzyl Alcohol, 5 lb. bot. D	1.25	: 1.50
BENZYL BENZOATE , 5 lb. bot. D	1.40	: 1.50
Medicinal FFC	1.60	: 1.80
Benzyl Formate, 1 lb. bot. D	2.50	: 3.00
Bromystrol, 25 lb. kegs. D	3.50	: 4.00

Butyric Ether, See Ethyl Butyrate		
Cinnamic Acid, 5 lb cans	2.75	3.00
Cinnamic Alcohol, Liquid 1 lb bot.	15.00	16.00
Crystallizable	24.00	25.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot.	3.75	4.00
CITRONELLOL, 1 lb bot.	8.00	12.00
COUMARIN, 25 lb cans	4.00	4.25
DIETHYL PHTHALATE, 25 lb cans	.90	1.00
Diphenyl Ether, 5 lb cans	.85	.90
Ethyl Acetate, 5 lb bot.	.40	.50
Ethyl Benzoate, 5 lb bot.	1.85	2.00
Ethyl Butyrate, 5 lb bot.	2.00	2.25
Ethyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.	5.00	5.50
Ethyl Formate, 5 lb bot.	1.00	1.10
Ethyl Valerate, 5 lb bot.	4.50	4.75
Formic Ether, See Ethyl Formate		
Heilmann, 1 lb bot.	5.00	5.25
Hellotropin, 10 lb bot.	2.75	3.75
Indol, CP, 100 bot.	10.00	11.00
Ionone, 1 lb bot.	5.50	8.00
Linalyl Acetate, 1 lb bot.	8.00	9.00
Linalyl Benzoate, 1 lb bot.	13.00	14.00
METHYL ANTHRANILATE, 1 lb bot.	4.00	5.00
Methyl Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.	5.50	5.75
Methyl Paracresol, 1 lb bot.	8.00	9.00
METHYL SALICYLATE, USP 500 lb drums		.45
50 lb cases		.47
Second Hands	.44	.45
Mirbane, rect. 1000 lb drums	.13	.14
Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans	15.00	16.00
Musk Ketone, 1 lb cans	9.00	10.00
Musk Xylene, 5 lb cans	3.25	3.50
Nerolin, 1 lb cans	2.00	2.50
Phenylacetaldehyde, 1 lb bot.	7.50	9.00
Phenylacetic Acid, 1 lb bot.	8.00	8.00
PHENYLETHYLALCOHOL, 1 lb bot.	6.00	8.00
Phenylproprylalcohol, 1 lb bot.	15.00	16.00

TERPINEOL, CP, 1000 lb drums. lb	.50	: .60
Cans 50 lb	.50	: .60
Imported, 25 lb cans	.75	: .78
Terpinyl Acetate, 250 lb cans	1.75	: 2.00
VANILLIN, USP, 4 lb oz cans	.43	: .45
Cans, 16 oz, 80 oz	.45	: .46
Second Hands, cans	.43	: .47
Valerianic Ether, See Ethyl Valerate		
Yara Yara, 1 lb cans	2.00	: 2.50

PERFUMERS' SUNDRIES

Almond Meal, 25 lb cans.....lb	.28	.35
Ambergris, black, lbs.....oz		8.00
Ambergris, 875,.....oz		28.00
Balsam Copaiba, Para, 80 lb cases.....lb	.24	.25
South American, 80 lb cases.....lb	.29	.30
Balsam Peru, 60 lb cans.....lb	1.70	1.75
Balsam Tolu, 90 lb cans.....lb	.70	.75
Benzoin Gum, Siam, bxs.....lb	1.40	1.60
Castoreum, 1 lb bot.....lb		1.40
Chalk, precip. light, 175 lb bbls.....bbl	.04	.04 1/2
Cherry Laurel Water, 5 gal cans.....gal	1.15	1.25
Labdanum, 5 lb bot.....oz	2.65	2.80
Alabaster, 5 lb bot.....lb		8.00
Lanolin hydrous, 350 lb bbls.....lb	.18	.20
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls.....lb	.22	.24
Musk pods, Cabardine, tins.....oz	16.00	17.00
Tonquin, tins.....oz	22.00	25.00
Grains, Cabardine, tins.....oz	25.00	26.00
Tonquin, tins.....oz	35.00	38.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals		
Orrie Bit Flor, powd bbls.....lb	.09	.10
Verona, lbs.....oz	.09	.10
Rice Starch, 140 lb bbs.....lb	.08	.09
Rose Water, 5 gal chgs.....gal	1.25	1.50
Sandalwood chips, powd, bags.....lb	.35	.40
Saponin, 5 lb tins.....lb	1.50	1.75
Talc Italian, 220 lb bgs.....ton	30.00	40.00
Talc French, 220 lb bgs.....ton	30.00	30.00
Talc domestic ref. 100 lb bags, ton	20.00	30.00

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ALBUMEN—Egg, 81 cs., H. W. Peabody & Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., W. K. John Co., Shanghai

AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 10 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Chloride, 42 csks., Order, Hamburg; Muriate, 78 csks., Wing & Evans, Liverpool

ANTIMONY—Crude, 1,000 cs., F. W. Frost & Co., Shanghai; Regulus, 1,000 cs., F. W. Frost & Co., Shanghai

AOIAN—4 cs., H. A. Metz, Hamburg

BALSAM—Tolu, 25 cs., Ultramares Corp., Porto Colombia

BARIUM—Binoxide, 120 drs., Bank of Amer., Havre; 47 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Havre; 93 kgs., W. A. Brown & Co., Rotterdam; Hydrate, 10 csks., W. A. Brown & Co., Rotterdam

BARYTES—165 bbls., Amer. Exch. Nat. Bk., Hamburg; 32 csks., Reichard Coulston, Bremerhaven; White Ground, 111 csks., Amer. Metal Transport Co., Rotterdam

BLEACHING POWDER—50 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

BRONZE POWDER—1 cse., O. Hommel Co., Bremerhaven; 23 cs., Baer Bros., Bremerhaven; 21 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Bremerhaven

CAFFEINE—6 cs., Amer. Bluefriesveem, Inc., London

CALCIUM CARBIDE—2,490 drs., Order, Rotterdam

CARBON—Blocks, 3 csks., Morganite Brush Co., Southampton; Decolorizing, 663 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bros., Rotterdam

CASEIN—210 bgs., Bank of Amer., London; 172 bgs., Order, London; 151 bgs., Order, Bordeaux

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—20 cs., Kuechler & Co., Trieste

CINCHONIDINE—5 cs., Order, Rotterdam

COAL TAR DISTILLATE—14 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool

COCHINEAL—19 bgs., Hagemeier Trdg. Co., Liverpool

COCOA BUTTER—200 bgs., Daarnhower & Co., Rotterdam

COCOA DUST CAKES—1,000 bgs., Maywood Chem. Wks., Rotterdam

COLORS—1 bx., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Liverpool; 1 cse., O. Hommel Co., Bremerhaven; 3 csks., 2 cylinders, Sandoz Chem. Wks., Antwerp; 11 csks., Fezandie & Sperrie, Hamburg; 8 pkgs., Order, Manchester; 5 csks., State Fwdg. & Shpg. Co., Hamburg; 11 cs., J. C. Robold, Hamburg; 25 cs., H. Kohnstamm & Co., Hamburg; 5 csks., Order, Hamburg; 7 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 6 pkgs., Nat. City Bk., Rotterdam; 7 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 5 csks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 3 pkgs., Franklin Imp. & Exp. Co., Rotterdam; 88 pkgs., Textile Alliance, Rotterdam; 57 pkgs., Textile Alliance, Rotterdam; 3 csks., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 10 cs., Order, Rotterdam; 11 pkgs., W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; Alizarine, 14 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Manchester; 2 csks., Amer. Aniline Products Co., Rotterdam; 12 csks., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; Bronze, 2 cs., L. Uhlfelder Co., Bremerhaven; 7 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremerhaven; 6 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremerhaven; Earth, 1 cse., Fezandie & Sperrie, Antwerp; 17 csks., L. H. Butcher & Co., Bremerhaven

CUTTLEFISH BONE—16 cs., Order, Bordeaux

CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—24 cs., So. Amer. Development Co., Guayaquil

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DISINFECTANT—Fluid, 10 bbls., W. Fisher London

DIVI DIVI—3,786 bgs., Selma Mercantile Corp., Curacao

EPSOM SALTS—500 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 300 bgs., Globe Shpg. Co., Hamburg; 350 bgs., Globe Shpg. Co., Hamburg

ERGOT—40 pkgs., Order, Hamburg

EXTRACT—Logwood, 300 bbls., Logwood Mfg. Corp., Cape Haitien; Quebracho, 506 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires

GAMBIER—Cube, 125 bgs., A. Helmarth, Hamburg

GELATINE—6 cs., Brodsky & Sovak, Hamburg; 22 cs., P. C. Zuhlke, Rotterdam; 70 cs., P. Puttmann, Bremerhaven; Powdered, 230 bbls., H. A. Sinclair, Rotterdam; Sheets, 20 cs., Amer. Exp. Co., Rotterdam

GLUE—148 bbls., E. W. Miller, Antwerp; 2 bgs., Brodsky & Sovak, Hamburg; 110 bgs., Order, London

GUM—109 bgs., Order, Liverpool; 29 cs., Wrigley Co., Havre; 20 bgs., G. Willis Sons, Bordeaux; 45 bbls., Order, Bordeaux; 8 bgs., A. D. Isteterian, Constantinople; Arabic, 100 bgs., Schulz & Ruckgaber, Hamburg; Benjamin, 25 cs., Stand. Bank of So. Africa, Rotterdam; Benzoin, 8 cs., Peck & Velsor, London; Copal, 210 bgs., Central Union Trust Co., Antwerp; 240 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Antwerp; 68 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 26 bgs., Winterbourne & Co., London; Euphorbium, 2 bgs., Order, London; Galbanum, 1 cse., Order, London; Myrrh, 5 bgs., Order, London; Olibanum, 10 cs., Order, London; 16 cs., Johnson & Johnson, London; Sandarac, 6 csks., 15 bgs., G. H. Lincks, London; Tragacanth, 10 cs., W. Tappenbeck, London; 60 cs., Bk. of Montreal, Southampton

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LEAVES—8 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Antwerp; 13 bgs., Order, Leghorn; **Digitalis**, 3 cs., Lehn & Fink, London; **Laurel**, 6 bls., Order, London; **Maise**, 4 cs., W. H. Mason & Co., Liverpool; **Laurel**, 6 bls., Order, London; **Maise**, 4 cs., W. H. Mason & Co., Liverpool; **Senna**, 6 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Sage**, 32 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Trieste; 85 bls., Kuechler & Co., Trieste; 61 bls., Order, Trieste; **Stramonium**, 48 cs., Kerr S. S. Co., Leghorn

LEECHES—5 cs., Amer. Exp. Co., Bordeaux; 4 cs., Order, Hamburg

LITHOPONE—20 csks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremerhaven; 200 csks., Reichard Coulston, Rotterdam; 60 csks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Bremerhaven

LOGWOOD—Crystals, 3 csks., J. D. Lewis, Black River

LYCOPODIUM—5 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., London

MAGNESIA—20 cs., E. & J. Burke, Ltd., Liverpool

MAGNESITE—125 csks., A. Kramer & Co., Rotterdam; Calcined, 217 pkgs., Order, Hamburg

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 129 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg

NAPHTHALENE—1,184 bgs., Irving Nat. Bk., Liverpool

OILS—Coconut, 3,918.66 tons, Philippine Nat. Bk., Manila; 4,859 tons, Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Manila; 750 tons, Amer. Linseed Co., Manila; 700 tons, Balfour Williamson & Co., Manila; 540 tons, Colgate & Co., Manila; 200 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; **De-gras**, 4 csks., Blanchard Bros. & Lane, London; **Linseed**, 250 drs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; **Olive**, 14 cs., G. Asciene, Naples; 25 cs., G. Pollio, Naples; 16 bbls., Hudson Fwdg. & Shpg. Co., Naples; 91 cs., G. Russo, Naples; 20 cs., Gen. Transport Co., Naples; 2 bbls., S. Vitaliano, Naples; 1 cse., Zaldo Martinez Exp. Co., Havana; 4 cs., L. Serra, Palermo; 18 cs., Oceano Shpg. Co., Palermo; 10 csks., Hudson Fwdg. & Shpg. Co., Palermo; 172 csks., Colombo Co., Palermo; 657 cs., Order, Leghorn; 60 bbls., Lusas & Drivas, Calamata; 32 bbls., Xanthos Candy Co., Calamata; 11 bbls., Order, Calamata; 500 cs., Banca Comm. Italiana, Malaga; 250 bbls., 125 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Malaga; 50 bbls., Nat. City Bk., Malaga; 100 bbls., W. Schall & Co., Malaga; 4 cs., J. J. Gavin, Malaga; **Peanut**, 35 csks., Sun Tai Yan & Co., Hongkong; **Wood**, 300 csks., F. W. Frost & Co., Shanghai

OILS, ESSENTIAL—9 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Hamburg; 1 csk., Oceano Shpg. Co., Palermo; 2 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Rotterdam; 6 cs., J. B. Horner, Inc., Rotterdam; 2 cs., Stillwell & Co., Rotterdam; 1 cse., R. Airey, Gothenburg; 12 demijohns, Goldman Sachs & Co., Malaga; 1 cse., A. Wittnauer Co., Southampton; **Almond**, 1 drum, Lehn & Fink, London; 10 cs., Ungerer & Co., London; **Aniseed**, 100 cs., Goldman Sachs & Co., London; **Citronella**, 11 drs., Volkart Bros., London; **Copaiba**, 47 cs., Herbst Bros., Para; **Coriander**, 1 cse., C. B. Richard & Co., London; **Neroli**, 1 cse., Dodge & Olcott, London; **Perfumery**, 5 cs., Lo Curto & Trunk, Southampton; **Rose**, 6 cs., Ungerer & Co., Southampton; **Rosemary**, 8 cs., Kuechler & Co., Trieste

OPIMUM—16 cs., Order, Constantinople; 10 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Southampton

PALMYRA FIBRE—20 bls., F. H. Cone & Co., London

PARAFFIN—40 bgs., Order, Hamburg

POTASSIUM SALTS—18 csks., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Caustic**, 510 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Cyanide**, 120 cs., Fischl & Co., Glasgow; 25 cs., W. Schall & Co., Hamburg; **Muriate**, 3,170 bgs., A. Vogel, Bremen; **Prussiate**, 2 bbls., Irving Nat. Bk., Antwerp; 2 bbls., A. Klipstein Co., Hamburg

QUEBRACHO WOOD—17,723 pcs., Tannin Corp., Buenos Aires

QUICKSILVER—200 flasks, Order, Leghorn

QUININE—26 cs., Mallinckrodt Chem. Wks., Rotterdam; **Products**, 33 cs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam

ROCHELLE SALTS—15 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Rotterdam

ROOT—5 cs., Maltus & Ware, Rotterdam; **Broom**, 101 bls., H. Triest & Co., Vera Cruz; **Flower**, 4 bls., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; **Orris**, 68 bgs., Order, Leghorn; **Sarsaparilla**, 5 bls., H. Triest & Co., Vera Cruz

SAFFRON—1 cse., D. Kieckner, Havre; 2 cs., Anderson Hillier & Co., Havre

SAL AMMONIAC—27 csks., Order, Hamburg; 44 csks., Superfos Co., Rotterdam

SEED—5 bgs., P. Henderson, London; 46 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Rotterdam; 21 bgs., Internatl. Fwdg. Co., Rotterdam; 25 bgs., Standard Seed Co., Rotterdam; 155 bgs., Amer. Exp. Co., Rotterdam; 21 bgs., Erie R. R. Co., Rotterdam; 266 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 20 bgs., 2 pkgs., J. C. Robold & Co., Southampton; **Anise**, 10 bgs., S. Shehfe, Beyrouth; 206 bgs., Order, Malaga; **Caraway**, 200 bls., B. H. Old & Co., Rotterdam; **Coriander**, 70 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 260 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., London; 625 bgs., J. J. Toledano & Co., Bordeaux; 696 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; **Cumin**, 95 bgs., Fidelity Intern. Trust Co., Trieste; 280 bgs., J. J. Toledano & Co., Bordeaux; 2 cs., Saade Bros., Beyrouth; **Fennel**, 50 cs., East River Nat. Bk., Palermo; **Flax**, 105,476 bgs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buenos Aires; **Mustard**, 12 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; **Yellow**, 100 bgs., Archibald & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; **Poppy**, 100 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., Van Loan & Co., Rotterdam; 50 bgs., I. L. Radwaner Seed Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Graham Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., Sokol Co., Rotterdam; 300 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; 150 bgs., Rotterdam Oversea Trdg. Co., Rotterdam; 200 bgs., Rotterdam Oversea Trdg. Co., Rotterdam; **Blue**, 142 bgs., Catz Amer. Co., Rotterdam; **Rape**, 280 bgs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; **Sabadilla**, 237 bgs., Yglesias & Co., La Guayra

SOAP—500 bxs., C. L. Huisking, Leghorn; 500 bxs., Leghorn Trdg. Co., Leghorn; 500 bxs., Irving Nat. Bk., Leghorn; 12 cs., Le Benart & Co., Rotterdam; 20 cs., W. A. Garcia, Malaga; 4 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; **Tollet**, 4 cs., R. Weill & Co., Rotterdam; 5 cs., C. H. Asche & Co., Rotterdam; 5 cs., A. Murphy & Co., Rotterdam; 3 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Rotterdam

SODIUM SALTS—Cyanure, 112 cs., Order, Havre; **Fluoride**, 134 csks., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; **Hydrosulfite**, 80 csks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate**, 40,776 bgs., A. Gibbs & Co., Inc., Tocopilla; **Prussiate**, 24 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 24 csks., Bernard Schole & Co., Liverpool; 38 csks., Columbia Bk., London; 38 csks., Order, London; 20 csks., Order, Manchester; 26 csks., Meteor Products Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfide**, 20 cs., Meteor Products Co., Hamburg; **Sulphhydrat**, 74 drs., C. S. Grant & Co., Hamburg

SPICES—Cassia, 100 bls., Houlder, Weir & Boyd, Hongkong; **Cloves**, 50 bls., Order, London; **Ginger**, 123 bgs., Order, Liverpool; 10 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., London; 12 bbls., McCormick Hubbs Co., Kingston; **Mace**, 73 cs., E. Miltenberg, Rotterdam; 44 cs., Van Loan & Co., Rotterdam; 12 cs., B. H. Old & Co., Rotterdam; **Pepper**, White, 20 bgs., J. W. Physse, London; **Pimento**, 309 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Jamaica; 200 bgs., Huth Gillespie & Co., Black River; **Thyme**, 6 cs., S. Shehfe, Beyrouth

SUMAC—6 cs., S. Shehfe, Beyrouth; **Ground**, 700 bgs., Aledit & Gen. Traders Co., Palermo; **Leaf**, 200 bls., Order, Palermo

TALC—750 bgs., Moore & Munger, Bordeaux

TARTAR—64 bgs., Tartar Chem. Works, Naples; 50 bgs., Kidder Peabody & Co., Bordeaux; **Cream**, 100 bbls., 20 pkgs., Superfos Co., Rotterdam

TERRA ALBA—50 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Liverpool

THYMOL—9 cs., 1 csk., Order, Hamburg

VANILLA BEANS—32 cs., Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz; 23 cs., Bernard Judae & Co., Southampton; **Powder**, 3 cs., G. W. Heller Co., Rotterdam

VERMILION—7 csks., Order, London; 6 csks., Pomeroy & Fischer, London

WAX—Bees, 18 bgs., Order, Arroyo; 1 bg., D. Steengrafe, Aguadilla; **Carnauba**, 119 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 438 bgs., Lazard Freres, Para; 191 bgs., Nat. City Bk., Para; 84 bgs., Nat. Park Bk., Para; 399 bgs., Order, Para; 554 bgs., W. B. Grace & Co., Recife; 248 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Ceara

SAN FRANCISCO GETS COPRA AND GUM

Imports at San Francisco for the first week of October included the following: On the steamer Maunganui, from Auckland, to R. N. Nason & Co. 5 cases kauri gum and to S. L. Jones & Co. 1 case kauri gum; from Raratonga, to Atkins, Kroll & Co. 500 gunnies copra and to Wightman & Crane 2577 gunnies copra; from Papeete, to Kidder, Peabody & Co. 3506 bags copra, to Wightman & Crane 3,420 bags copra; to the O'Connor, Harrison Co. 48 cases vanilla beans, to Williams, Diamond & Co. 52 cases vanilla beans and to George A. Moore & Co. 19 cases vanilla beans.

On the steamer Sonoma, from Pago Pago, to Crocker National Bank 2471 bags copra. On the steamer Kina, from Norresunby, to order 1,025 bags powdered whiting and 392 barrels lump whiting, to Balfour, Guthrie & Co. 625 barrels whiting; from Stavanger, to order 3000 bags whale guano and 15 barrels whale oil; from Hamburg, to order 62 flasks peroxide of barium, 187 barrels barytes and 1221 casks nitrate of ammonia. On

the motorship Dinteldijk, from London, to A. P. Parker & Co. 560 bags organic fertilizer and to H. M. Newhall & Co. 60 bags white pepper; from Rotterdam, to order 335 cases olive oil, to the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 50 crates of acid, to Granucci Bros. & Co. 210 cases olive oil, and to D. F. De Bernardi & Co. 150 cases olive oil; from Antwerp, to Bank of Italy 96 cases copal gum; from Hamburg, to order 1,819 casks nitrate of ammonia.

On the steamer Persia Maru, from Dairen, to Suzuki & Co. 200 barrels soya bean oil; from Kobe, to Hamai Kaishundo Co. 3 cases ginseng.

The Novelty Dye Works, Milwaukee, Wis., has purchased the Otto Pietsch Dye Works and will take possession at once. Edgar Ulbricht, former manager of the Pietsch plant, has taken over the piece goods and wholesale dyeing end of the business and will continue it at 1017 Third street.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

3715—Caustic soda, 76 to 77 per cent—Mexico. Purchase desired. Quotations, f.o.b. Laredo, Tex. Terms, cash against documents.

3717—Proprietary articles and all kinds of supplies required by a first-class drug store—Netherlands. Purchase and agency desired. Quotations c.i.f. Rotterdam.

3729—Heavy chemicals—Sweden. Purchase desired.

3730—Caustic soda 76-78, in quantity of 50 tons—Italy. Purchase desired.

3731—Drugs, paints, enamels, chemical products, orthopedic supplies, and toilet articles—Spain. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Vigo or Corunna. Correspondence, Spanish.

3740—Phosphate—Spain. Agency and purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. north of Spain.

3742—Carborundum—Italy. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Genoa. Terms, cash against documents.

3758—Zinc, copper, and sulphate of ammonia—Italy. Agency and purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Italian port. Payment, cash against documents.

3763—Turpentine, rosin, and stearine—Italy. Agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Genoa or Italian ports.

3771—Pharmaceutical and chemical apparatus—India. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Bombay or Cochin. Terms, cash against documents.

3785—Laundry soaps—Norway. Agency desired.

3800—Chemical products—Italy. Agency for all Italy desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Genoa.

3811—Chemical products, mineral oils, fertilizers, agricultural machinery—Algeria. Purchase and agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Algerian or French ports. Terms, cash against documents on arrival of merchandise. Correspondence, French.

3813—Perfumes—Australia. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Sydney. Terms, payment against documents.

3818—Patent medicines, toilet requisites, and fancy goods—South Africa. Commercial agent is about to visit the United States and desires agencies.

3819—Sugar, oleic acid, stearic acid, and caustic soda—Italy. Agency and purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Palermo. Terms, cash against documents.

3833—Pharmaceutical products and toilet articles—Belgium. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Antwerp.

3834—Sheet aluminum for the manufacture of kitchen utensils—Italy. Purchase desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Italian port.

3844—Machinery for distilling fruit essences—India. Purchase and agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Bombay. Terms, payment against documents.

3848—Drugs and pharmaceutical products—Spain. Purchase and agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Coruna or Villagarcia.

3851—Drugs and druggists' accessories—Chile. Exclusive agencies desired.

3856—Pharmaceutical products—Spain. Agency desired.

3864—Soap—Norway. Commission agent desires representation of manufacturers and exporters.

3871—Barber supplies and accessories—New Zealand. Agencies desired.

3898—Chemicals—Italy. Agency desired. Correspondence, French or Italian.

3890—Turpentine—Norway. Agency desired. Quotations, c.i.f. Bergen.

3895—Perfumery, drugs and medicines, toilet soaps, face powders and colors, tooth paste, and shaving soaps and creams—Venezuela. Agency desired. Quotations, f.o.b. New York or New Orleans.

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CO. EXPANDING

B. R. Armour, president of the Heyden Chemical Co., of Garfield, N. J., says that sales and production of the company are increasing rapidly while the costs of sales and of producing goods have been reduced materially during the last few months. "The company does not owe a dollar," Mr. Armour said. "The three New York offices have been consolidated and the company has a good cash surplus and sufficient working capital to expand its operations."

The plant at Garfield, destroyed by fire last year, has been rebuilt and will be in operation in a week or so. The company's output has been increasing and it is now making several new by-products.

Chemical Markets Abroad

Very few chemicals are manufactured in Mexico. A large business is done in heavy chemicals, caustic soda, china clay, cyanide, copperas and chemicals used in the manufacture of soap and dyes and employed in mining operations and reduction works.

Under the Customs regulations of Guatemala all chemicals and drugs must be imported by recognized pharmacists. Goods of this nature are to a certain extent imported by retail druggists, but a more important market is the one wholesale house in Guatemala City, Messrs. Lanquatin, Castaing and Co., who supply retail druggists throughout the country.

The principal chemicals mentioned in the list of imports by firms in Portugal are carbonate of soda, calcium and potash, sulfates of copper and soda, chlorate of calcium, nitrates of potash and soda, caustic alkalis, salts of quinine. Fertilizers are imported in fairly large quantities, the total value for 1919 being given as 1,465,520 escudos as against the value of 1,313,213 escudos imported in 1913. The principal suppliers were United States and Great Britain.

In Cuba there is a good market for glacial acetic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid and tartaric acid. There is also a good demand for carbonate of ammonia and for liquid ammonia as well as for muriate and phosphate of ammonia. Arsenic is used, mixed with other chemicals, as an insecticide. Bleaching powder is imported in large quantities. There is also a demand for calcium chloride, caustic potash (solid), chlorate of potash, copperas, disinfectant fluid (soluble).

A substantial business is done in Uruguay in heavy chemicals, and amongst the articles in demand are caustic soda, sulfate of alumina, sodium sulfide, sulfate of soda, tartaric acid, vitriol, alkali, alum cake, ammonia (carbonate, chloride and liquid), beeswax, bicarbonate of soda, bichromates, bleaching liquor and powder, calcium carbide, calcium chloride, chloride of lime, cream of tartar, Glauber's salts and magnesium chloride. There is also a demand for all kinds of pharmaceutical chemicals. Montevideo consumes 100 tons of creosote every year. Tartaric crystals are in demand for the wine trade.

PROPRIETARY DEMAND IN LATIN AMERICA

In a report giving the population of Latin American countries and the demand for proprietary preparations, Dr. W. E. Aughinbaugh, export editor of the "New York Commercial" and lecturer on foreign trade at Columbia University, says in part:

"Such remedies as laxatives, tonics, dyspepsia cures, headache wafers, germicides, ointments, fever and ague medicines have always been in great demand and the market is growing. As a rule, modern advertising methods have not been tried in the introduction of such goods, so the soil is of virgin purity, but one cannot blurt in a slipshod way into the trade. There are many agencies in the United States capable of giving advice on the proper methods of catering to these truly remarkable fields."

"It can be said confidently that a remedy containing the proper ingredients, adapted for a particular disease or diseases, if properly presented to the Latin American public will make a market for itself in less time and at far less expense than anywhere else in the world. Other factors should receive due consideration. For example, a medicine in tablet form will be easier of introduction than a liquid, for it will weigh less and therefore pay less freight, enabling it to be laid down cheaper at its destination."

Wants & Offers

Rate—All classifications, \$1.00 an issue for 20 words or less, additional words, 5c each, per issue.

Payment—Must accompany order, add 10c if replies are to be forwarded.

Address "Wants & Offers"
DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS
 3 Park Place, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RECENT change in government mineral policy made you part owner of large and valuable chemical deposit. Write for full information. Burnham Chemical Co., 211 Reno National Bank Bldg., Reno, Nevada.

GROWER will contract with reliable firms, at fair price, for term of years, an acreage of wormwood, tansy, spearmint or peppermint. Box 238, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of getting into communication with Chemical Manufacturers making chemicals suitable for the Textile, Paper and Rubber trades also Dye-wood and Tannic Acid makers. He has an extensive business extending over the last twenty-five years with a central office in Manchester. Would accept agency or finance own business. Box 797, Ashburner's Advertising Agency, 10, Piccadilly, Manchester, England.

DISTRIBUTING concern in Pittsburgh wish to secure a good connection on Citric, Tartaric Acids, and allied chemicals on a commission basis. Box 233, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED. Well-known responsible concern with warehousing and trucking facilities, to act as New York City distributor. No investment required. Dextro Products Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

EXTRAORDINARY money-making possibilities buying Texas 40-acre potash-oil leases within territory now being actively developed under Government supervision. Particulars. Whittle, 103 Third Avenue, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

BLEACHING POWDER—Wanted a Chemist or Foreman with experience in the manufacture of Bleaching Powder by the Weldon Process. Box 248, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

A SALESMAN who knows the Essential Oil. Perfume and Soap trade thoroughly. One who can sell a complete line of foreign perfume bases. Must be unusually competent and have good personality. Answer stating qualifications and salary desired. Box 244, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL Engineer for the manager of a distillery, U.S.P. & denatured alcohol, wanted. Write full particulars experience and salary wanted to Box 247, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LABORATORY MAN experienced in the manufacture of shaving and dental cream. Must be capable of producing superior quality. Box 253, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED by progressive all around thoroughly trained wholesale drug man 38 years of age. Box R. K. 237, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMIST—Mass. Inst. of Tech. 1922 graduate desires position as chemist or chemical engineer with an organic manufacturing firm. Experience as salesman and chemist. Salary no object. References. Box 250 DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHEMIST: Would consider position, ten years practical experience in pharmaceutical and proprietary manufacturing, at present manager of old, established concern. Box 246, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED position by Drug & Sundries Salesman, 19 years experience with Drug trade in western Penna. Box 252, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

TECHNICAL man, chemist, wants a situation as foreman in the manufacture of mineral and organic acids, anhydrides and other derivatives; acetic anhydride by the chlorine (cl) sulphur dioxide (SO₂) process; long experience in the use of catalytic effects, grillo mass and others; American and British experience. Box 249, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICALS—Young man, educated, commercial and army experience, knowledge of technical terms, also Spanish, desires clerical position. Louis Goodman, 143 West 113th Street.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

WANTED: Inquiries on Acid Phosphate, Super Phosphate, Sulphate of Ammonia, Whale Guano and Castor Pomace. Also inquiries for Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Bleach, and Sulphate of Alumina. Also inquiries for Sodium Sulphide, fused and broken 60-62% (special form of broken). Box 236, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.



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**The
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Wants and Offers—The Marketplace of the - - Drug and Chemical Industries

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

WANTED—Iron or steel borings. Franken, Chatham, New Jersey.

OFFER Talc, high grade imported, also various surplus drugs; attractive prices. Fulton Laboratories, Inc., 207 Water St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE: American Medicinal Roots, Herbs, Barks, Seeds, Flowers, Witch Hazel leaves, Ginseng, etc. Inquiries solicited. Joseph Powell Co., Bristol, Tenn.

FOR SALE—600 lbs. sublimed Anthraquinone, low for cash, Acme make. Box 1288, Providence, R. I.

WANTED: odd and surplus lots of chemicals, dyes, drugs, intermediates, oils, gums, etc. Dye Drug and Chemical Co., 105 John St., N. Y. City, Beekman 7563.

FOR SALE 500 lbs. technical Benzaldehyde in carboys. Address Box 251, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

WANTED: Single effect Vacuum or Evaporation Pan approximately 11 ft. 6 in. dia. by 8 ft. 6 in. on straight side, with conical bottom. Send full description, also cuts or blue prints and price. Answer 2 Cyril Terrace, Akron, Ohio.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

WANTED, enameled pot 100-125 gallons with or without jacket; also several iron drums with removable head. Franken, Chatham, New Jersey.

FOR SALE: 2 No. 150 Kelly Filter Presses, 2 1,600 gallon Buffalo nitrators; 2 1,500 gallon Buffalo Reducers. Box 1288, Providence, R. I.

WANTED a Pharmaceutical Still about 500 gals. capacity tilting type. State condition and price. Kay Laboratories, Chester, Conn.

WANTED: A single or double, ball or pebble Assay or Jar Mill. Pulley or motor driven—S Box 239, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FOR SALE: 400 gross flint glass oval tubes $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $\frac{3}{8}$ inches largest diameter. Also large surplus stock high quality paste-board boxes, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$ inches, covered with gray paper, suitable for ampoules. Box 242, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: an Emulsifier, about 25 gallon capacity. State full particulars and price, also maker's name. A. A. P. Corp., 57 New Chambers St., N. Y. City.

WANTED: Small mixer and color mill, laboratory size. State make and price. Box 357, Passaic, N. J.

PLANT EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—12 new tinned drums, 110 gallon capacity. Meurer D-13. Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED: Sharples Super Centrifuge, belt driven. Must be in perfect condition. State full particulars and price. Box 241, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

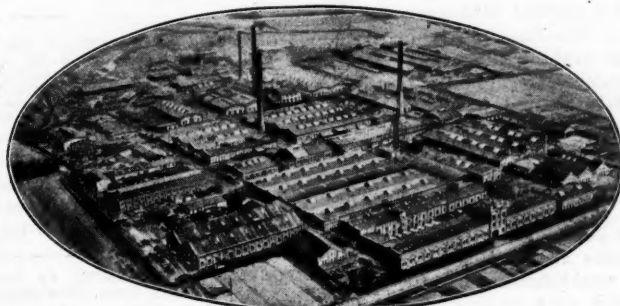
EXCESS Laboratory Chemicals & Equipment for sale. Send want lists E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

FOR SALE: Machinery and supplies, cotton, worsted, print works, second-hand. Send for description of offerings. Box 240, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WANTED: Used laboratory scale, give price and condition. Passaic Color Corporation, Passaic, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

ASK THE Bureau of Employment of the Chemists' Club (Agency) 52 East 41st Street, New York City. If you need a chemist (man or woman) for the laboratory or works. If you wish a position for the practice of your profession. No charge to employers. Moderate fee to applicants. Prof. Herbert R. Moody, Chairman Club Committee.



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View taken from
an airplane
in 1921

MEXICO'S SUGAR OUTPUT 120,000 TONS*(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 6.—The sugar crop in Mexico produced between November, 1921, and July of this year is estimated at 119,800 tons, and is enough to supply the consumers in this country. This is the output of ninety-two sugar mills in the Republic of Mexico. Twenty-one mills are located in the State of Vera Cruz, seven in the State of Sinaloa, six in Puebla, fifteen in Michoacan, sixteen in Jalisco, two in Nayarit, one in Yucatan, eleven in Tabasco, three in Colima, one in San Luis Potosi. Four sugar mills in the State of Vera Cruz have not been working this season, and one mill in each of the following states, San Luis Potosi, Oaxaca and Nuevo Leon. It is estimated there has been a loss by the closing of these mills of 3,000 tons in the State of Vera Cruz, 1,800 tons in the State of San Luis Potosi, 900 tons in the State of Oaxaca and 260 tons in the State of Nueva Leon.

The Vera Cruz sugar mills produced 50,000 tons, Sinaloa 24,100; Puebla, 10,000; Jalisco, 7,000; Michoacan, 10,000; Nayarit, 6,000; Oaxaca, 5,000; Tabasco, 4,000; Colima, 4,700; San Luis Potosi, 1,500, and Yucatan, 500 tons.

At a meeting held in Mexico City, the sugar producers of Mexico decided to ask the Mexican Government for permission to export 15,000 to 20,000 tons of sugar next year to the United States. Their idea is to export this amount to the United States, even if they have to sell at a loss, and in this way bolster up the price here in Mexico. By exporting there will be less sugar on the market here and they can demand a higher price.

FIND SUBSTITUTE FOR BENZENE*(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Washington, D. C., Oct. 18.—The American Consul General at Stockholm has sent an interesting report to the Department of Commerce regarding a probable substitute for benzene to be derived from the sulfite lye from wood pulp mills. In his report to the Department the Consul General says:

"A probable substitute for benzene is now being manufactured in Stockholm by a well known concern. The manufacturer claims that sulfite spirit extracted from the sulfite lye of the wood pulp mills, mixed with 20 to 25 per cent of benzol makes an excellent motor fuel. A number of wood pulp establishments in 1918 began to manufacture sulfite spirit as a by-product and by the end of that year fifteen factories were turning it out in very considerable quantities of an average spirit strength of 95 per cent. The capacity of these factories in 1919 was about 10,000,000 kilos. It is proposed to refine this spirit and put it on the market as a beverage provided the Riksdag will enact the necessary legislation, but such result hardly seems probable."

The Saginaw Chemical Co., 1618 North Michigan avenue, Saginaw, Mich., has made plans for the construction of a new plant, comprising two one-story buildings, located on South Michigan avenue. The structures will be 30x40 feet, and 60x180 feet, and are estimated to cost \$48,000. James C. Graves is vice-president of the company.

The Industrial Laboratories, North First street, Fort Smith, Ark., manufacturers of cleaners, sweeping compounds and other chemical products, are planning for the immediate rebuilding of the portion of their plant, recently destroyed by fire, with loss estimated at \$20,000. W. V. Botright is manager.

Books of Trade Interest

POWER ALCOHOL, ITS PRODUCTION AND UTILISATION. By G. W. Monier-Williams, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., Ph.D. 8vo., 323 pages. Oxford University Press, American Branch. 1922.

Arguments both for and against the use of alcohol as a motor fuel are presented and the practical and theoretical viewpoints governing its production and utilisation are discussed. The first chapter deals with the motor fuel problem and the use of petroleum in that connection. Several sections of the book are given over to the various methods of producing alcohol. Following a chapter on the chemical and physical properties of alcohol is one which gives results of actual tests made with different types of engines. Charts accompany the reading matter. This book should be valuable to anyone interested in the possibility of the petroleum supply giving out, as it shows that work is being done to determine the value of least one substitute.

PLANNING PRODUCTION FOR PROFIT. By John H. Van Deventer, M.E., editor of Industrial Management. 8vo., 133 pages. Doubleday, Page & Co. 1921.

A discussion of a number of problems which present themselves to the man who has charge of production. The material is a digest of numerous articles, written by experienced executives, which have appeared from time to time in "Industrial Management." The compiler intends the book to be a classified selection of topics relating to the subject of organizing methods for production. Plans which are in use in various plants are explained and charts are included, to show just how different records are being kept. The volume should be of value to the organizer who desires extensively developed systematic procedure in his plant.

IS GERMANY PROSPEROUS? By Sir Henry Penson, K.B.E., M.A., formerly chairman of the war trade intelligence department and director of the intelligence section of the British delegation to the peace conference, Paris, 1919. Small 8vo., 124 pages. Publishers, Longmans, Green & Co., New York; Edward Arnold & Co., London, 1922.

An interesting record of facts and impressions gained during a short visit to Germany during January, 1922. The internal and external values of the mark and the economic situation are discussed briefly but clearly. Prices and values are based on English standards.

PROGRESS AND SCIENCE. By Robert Shafer. 8vo., 240 pages. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn.

The author discusses the progress which civilization has made through science, social progress, education and progress, and science and history as illustrating the work of the scientist and the historian, the former occupied with generalizations and the historian with the past achievements of humanity. He analyzes the discussions by other writers of the question whether human society has really progressed.

Gypsum wall plaster will be manufactured by a new company organized by A. P. Jordan, Winters, Tex. Equipment will be installed which will turn out seventy tons of plaster per day. Cost of the plant is estimated at \$40,000.

The Norman W. Henley Publishing Co., 2 W. 45th street, has issued a catalogue of books on radio apparatus and practice, listing all publications to date.

The Ohio Chemical and Manufacturing Co. has taken a lease for a term of years on the entire building at 218 E. 42nd st., New York.

Buyers' Guide

For full particulars as to products and addresses see Index of Advertisers on the page following.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Battelle & Renwick	McKechie Bros.
Bowker Chemical Co.	Merchants Chemical Co.
Church & Dwight	Meteor Products Co.
The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co.	Mathieson Alkali Works
Commercial Solvents Corp.	The Miner-Edgar Co.
Contact Process Co.	Monsanto Chemical Works
Chas. Cooper & Co.	Nichols Copper Co.
Darco Corp.	Pfaltz & Bauer
The Dow Chemical Co.	The Selden Co.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Roesler & Hasslacher Chem.
Ellis Jackson & Co.	Semet Solvay Co.
B. G. Feinberg	Solvay Process Co.
General Chemical Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.	Superfos Company
Wm. S. Gray & Co.	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.
R. W. Greeff & Co.	Victor Chemical Works
Edward Hill's Son & Co.	The Warner Chemical Co.
Industrial Chemical Co.	Wilkes-Martin-Wilkes Co.
Innis Speiden & Co.	Jacques Wolf & Co.

FINE CHEMICALS

Abbott Laboratories	Jose Lopez
Baird & McGuire	Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
Bowker Chemical Co.	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works
Carbide & Carbon Chem. Corp.	May & Baker
Chicago Starb Co.	Merck & Co.
Antoine Chiris Co.	Meteor Products Co.
Commercial Solvents Corp.	H. A. Metz & Co.
Commonwealth Chemical Corp.	The Miner-Edgar Co.
Charles Cooper & Co.	Monsanto Chemical Works
Darco Corp.	Perth Amboy Chem. Wks.
The Dow Chemical Co.	Pfaltz & Bauer
Eastman Kodak Co.	Pharma Chem. Corp.
Electro Bleaching Gas Co.	Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten
B. G. Feinberg	Roesler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.
E. Fougere & Co.	Rhodia Chem. Co.
T. Fujisawa & Co.	Chas. V. Sparhawk
Grasselli Chemical Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
Guasti-Finch Chem. Co.	Superfos Company
William S. Gray & Co.	Ungerer & Co.
R. W. Greeff & Co.	U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.
Hoffman-La Roche Chem. Wks.	Victor Chemical Works
Industrial Chemical Co.	Wilkes-Martin-Wilkes Co.

DYESTUFFS

Calco Chemical Co.	H. A. Metz & Co.
Dow Chemical Co.	National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Dye Products & Chem. Co.	New Brunswick Chem. Co.
Essex Aniline Works	Newport Chemical Works
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Pharma Chem. Corp.
Ellis Jackson & Co.	Southern Dyestuffs Co.
Gary Chem. Co.	Stein Hall & Co.
Grasselli Chemical Co.	Jacques Wolf & Co.

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

Abbott Laboratories	E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.
Baird & McGuire	Jordan Coal Tar Products Co.
The Barrett Co.	H. A. Metz & Company
Calco Chemical Co.	Monsanto Chemical Works
Chatfield Mfg. Co.	National Aniline & Chemical Co.
Chemical Company of America	Newport Chemical Works
Commonwealth Chemical Corp.	Protexol Corp.
Essex Aniline Works	Sanborn Chemical Works
	Southern Dyestuffs Co.

FATTY OILS

Antoine Chiris Co.	Jacques Wolf & Co.
New Brunswick Chem. Co.	

ESSENTIAL OILS

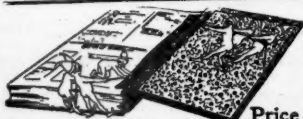
M. L. Barrett & Co.	Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
W. J. Bush & Co.	Morana, Incorporated
Antoine Chiris Co.	Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc.
Fritzache Bros.	Chas. V. Sparhawk
	Ungerer & Co.

CRUDE DRUGS

Ameconsema Am. Trad'g House	Jose Lopez
M. L. Barrett & Co.	Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc.
W. J. Bush & Co.	Morana, Incorporated
E. Fougere & Co.	Pfaltz & Bauer
Hoffman-La Roche Chem. Wks.	

EQUIPMENT

Buffalo Foundry & Machine Co.	Nashville Industrial Corp.
The Chemical Age	The Revue de Produits Chimique
Chemical Trade Journal	The Yakugyo Shuho



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H-Acid
N W Acid
R Salt
Cleves Acid
Para Nitro Toluol
Tolidine Base
Meta Phenylene Diamine
Meta Toluylene Diamine



Newport Chemical Works, Inc.
Passaic, New Jersey

Iodine, Distilled

*More Than 99 Per Cent Pure
Free from Chlorine, Bromine, Min-
eral Residue and Organic Matter.*

**Five Pound Bottles-Four to a Case
One Pound Bottles-Twelve to a Case**



U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.

Sales Offices:

BALTIMORE,
South Baltimore

DETROIT,
Union Trust Bldg.

BOSTON,
943 Cambridge St.

NEW ORLEANS,
1008 Maison
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